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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL.

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*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE*

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VOLUME XXVIII



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January, 1927—January, 1928.

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THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

*From the original painting in the possession of Charles F. Jenkins, Philadelphia.*

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVIII

JANUARY, 1927

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## AN ACCOUNT OF A NEW PORTRAIT OF THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

By CHARLES F. JENKINS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sometime in October, 1926, Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., received from a firm of dealers in old books, portraits, etc., in London, a catalogue<sup>1</sup> in which were listed among others, two items, an autograph and a full length portrait of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the rarest of the Signers. Mr. Salley, recognizing the importance of the offering, sent the catalogue on to the writer, expressing the hope that the portrait might be secured and eventually placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where, so far, there is no authentic portrait of this Signer from South Carolina. A cable was immediately dispatched, the two items secured and within three weeks they arrived, passed through the custom house and the portrait now hangs on the wall gazing with a youthful wistfulness at the writer as this is written.

The portrait is that of Lynch taken in his academic gown, the cap held in his left hand. It is full length, the size of the canvas being 13 x 18 inches. The hair and eyes are brown. The robe and cap are, of course, black, the coat a dark blue, the vest a light gray, the stockings and the neckerchief white. At the knees are garter clasps and on the shoes, buckles of brilliants. The stone floor with its geometric divisions is a dull gray. In the background,

<sup>1</sup> Oppenheim & Company, No. 172, Sept.-Oct., 1926.

showing through an open doorway, are three green poplars in a row standing beside a body of placid water. The words "Thomas Lynch Junr." are painted in the upper left portion of the canvas.

The dealers in their catalogue state that the book containing the autograph and the portrait were bought some twenty years ago at a sale in a mansion at a Kentish watering place, and have been since in the hands of a small dealer who knew nothing about them. Beyond being cleaned and revarnished, the portrait has not been tampered with.

It is not known how, or why, the portrait was in England. Mr. Salley suggests that both the book and portrait might have been taken from "Peachtree," Lynch's home on the Santee, during the Revolution and carried to England by some British soldier. Or the portrait and book may have been in the home of his father, Thomas Lynch, Sr., at his plantation in Prince George's Parish, Winyah. South Carolina was so overrun with the invading armies and the militia, State and Continental troops that it would be impossible to designate the particular expedition which harried this portion of the state. But there is also the possibility that if painted in England the portrait may have remained there as a souvenir of the young Carolinian in the possession of the family of some college friend, to whom he may have presented both the book and portrait.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., was a student at Eton<sup>2</sup> 1764-66 under a Mr. Barnard, graduating when he was in his eighteenth year. He entered, as a Fellow Commoner, Gonville and Caius College<sup>3</sup> at Cambridge May 18, 1767, having in March of that year been admitted to the Middle Temple of the Inns of Court in London. It is an interesting fact that all four of the Signers of the Declaration from South Carolina—Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Edward Rutledge and Thomas Lynch, Jr.—were members of the Middle Temple at different times. No other delegation had

<sup>2</sup> "South Carolinians at Eton" in *The Eton College Chronicle* of March 23, 1905, article by R. A. Austen-Leigh, quoted in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VI (1906), page 170.

<sup>3</sup> Usually called Caius College. It was founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville. In 1558, Dr. John Caius refounded the college and its name was altered as it is at present. It is noted for the number of prominent medical men who have been graduated, including William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. It is one of the smaller colleges of the University.

such a remarkable record for distinguished legal training.<sup>4</sup> Thomas Lynch, Jr., returned to South Carolina in 1772 (?), having been away from home for nearly eight years.

There is but one other contemporaneous portrait of Thomas Lynch, Jr., known at the present time, and that is represented by a beautiful engraving made by that talented artist and engraver, James Barton Longacre (1794-1869). This engraving was used as a frontispiece in the sketch of Lynch in Sanderson's *Lives of the Signers* and must have been executed sometime before 1823, as the fifth volume, in which Lynch's life appears, bears that date. The life of Lynch was prepared by his nephew, Major James Hamilton, Jr. Longacre made his engraving from a "painting on porcelain in the possession of Miss Esther Lynch." The latter was a sister of Thomas Lynch, Jr., who died, unmarried, in 1825. The resemblance between the new full length portrait and this reproduction of the miniature is most striking. The latter was probably made at a somewhat later date.

The whereabouts of this original miniature, as it undoubtedly was a miniature, is unknown. Miss Lynch's property passed to the children of her sisters and the portrait may have gone to the nephew, John Lynch Bowman, who, under the will of his uncle, changed his name to John Bowman Lynch. The latter became the owner of "Peachtree," the plantation home of Thomas Lynch, Jr., on the Santee, some thirty-five miles north of Charleston, and the miniature may have been lost when that mansion was destroyed by fire. A visit to "Peachtree" in March, 1926, in company with my friend Col. O. J. Bond of Charleston, disclosed the ruins of the house still standing and showing the evidence of destruction by fire, but fast being hidden and overgrown by the young forest. Tall trees were growing up through the center of the house where had once been halls, library and reception rooms. The granite steps at each end of the house were tossed about by good sized trees that had found cracks through which to grow. The house faced the north and looked out over the low acres of rice land to the Santee, while the entrance for land guests was to the south, by the road winding in through the pine forest.

It may never be known who painted this newly found and pleas-

<sup>4</sup> *The American Members of the Inns of Court*, by E. Alfred Jones, London, 1924.

ing portrait of the romantic South Carolina Signer, who sailed away from Charles Town to his death in 1779. The London dealers, supposing the portrait was made in England at the time of Lynch's connection with Cambridge, have attributed it to John Giles Eccardt, a German painter who was busily employed in England at the time. He was a pupil and assistant to the more famous Jean Baptiste Van Loo, who painted in England 1736-42. They believe that the scheme of coloring in the Lynch portrait is German in its conception. Several examples of Eccardt's work are in the National Gallery. His portraits are carefully executed in a manner studied and copied from Van Loo, but they show little originality.

On the other hand, the portrait may have been made just after Lynch returned home to South Carolina, by Jeremiah Theüs, who worked at portrait painting in Charles Town for upwards of thirty-five years (1740-74). He was one of the Swiss settlers who came to South Carolina in 1735. The fact that this artist painted the portrait of Elizabeth Alston,<sup>5</sup> mother of Thomas Lynch, Jr., as well as of other relatives and connections, would make it not impossible that he was the artist who painted both the porcelain miniature and the full length portrait. Theüs might be called the court painter of Charleston.<sup>6</sup> The leading families employed him and for the convenience of his patrons he advertised his willingness to wait on them at their plantation homes. His portraits evidenced his German training and while without much imagination, his drawing is accurate, the coloring is excellent and the truthfulness of the likeness is striking. Students of this artist have noted a

<sup>5</sup> This portrait of the first wife of Thomas Lynch, Sr., by Theüs, is in the possession of Mrs. John McCrady, a descendant living in Tennessee. Mr. Salley does not believe that this portrait of the Signer was by Theüs, as it bears none of the characteristics of Theüs's portraits, being more delicately finished, and lacking the "wooden" appearance of Theüs's portraits. He says that any one of half a dozen other portrait painters who worked in Charles Town during the last ten years of Lynch's life could be credited with its execution as logically as can Theüs.

<sup>6</sup> See "Art and Artists in Provincial South Carolina," by Rev. Robert Wilson, and "Early American Painters" by John Hill Morgan, Esq., New York Historical Society, New York, 1921. Mr. Salley says, however, that he has not encountered any miniatures by Theüs, while he has found record of miniature painters working in Charles Town during Lynch's last years.



THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

*From a print engraved by Longacre from the original painting on porcelain.*





habit of concealing the hands in his portraits, suggesting a consciousness of weakness in this particular. It will be noted the hands in the new portrait are only partially shown.

There is one other nearly contemporaneous portrait of Thomas Lynch, Jr., known. Lynch is included in Trumbull's famous painting THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Trumbull did not begin his great work until 1786 and it was not finished until several years later, long after Lynch had met his death. Thirty-six of the forty-seven portraits shown in this great painting are from life, two are from memory and description, while nine are from pictures made by others and in this class must be placed the portrait of Lynch. It will probably never be known from what portrait Trumbull made his copy, but the face, while older, as it should be, is not unlike the two originals of which we now have knowledge. He undoubtedly had access to Miss Esther Lynch's miniature of her brother, for Trumbull was in Charleston in February of 1790, when he secured the portraits of Arthur Middleton, Edward Rutledge and Thomas Heyward, Jr.<sup>7</sup> The face of Lynch in his canvas, which is the fourth from the extreme left of the painting, seems older than the difference in age between the miniature and the time of Lynch's death would warrant. There is, of course, the possibility of there being still another portrait of Lynch from which Trumbull copied and of which trace has been lost. Lynch's later years were clouded by ill health, many cares and responsibilities, as well as the tragic death of his father at Annapolis on their way home from attendance in the Continental Congress.

The autograph of Lynch, which accompanied the portrait, was contained in a vellum bound book, the *Apologia Pro Juramenta Fidelitatis*, by King James I of England and VI of Scotland, London, 1609, the rare first Latin edition. The flyleaf of the first title has gone, but on the flyleaf before the second title is the characteristic but rare signature of Thomas Lynch, Jun<sup>r</sup>. This

<sup>7</sup> "Reminiscences of His Own Times," by John Trumbull, 1841, p. 165. "In February I went to Charleston, S. C., and there obtained portraits of the Rutledges, Pinckneys, Middleton, Laurens, Heyward, etc., and a handsome addition to my list of subscribers." This list is published on page 342 of Trumbull's book and includes over forty names of easily identified and prominent Carolinians.

autograph has now been included in the unusual set of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence gathered together by Mr. Kenyon V. Painter of Cleveland, Ohio.

The following letter from the Librarian of Eton gives some little additional information concerning Lynch at that school.

The College Library, Eton, England.  
27 Nov. 1926.

Charles F. Jenkins,  
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of Nov. 11 has been handed to me and I will answer it.

The records of Eton from the foundation in 1441 to the end of the 18th Century are very defective in spite of the trouble which has been taken by various investigators. The School Lists Mms. or printed are missing for a good many years leaving frequent gaps. When they exist they contain bare surnames. At the end of the 18th Century new boys began to write their names in a book and Christian names can thus be ascertained. But also from 1754 to 1765 Dr. Barnard the Head Master kept a list of new boys with a note of the fee paid, and from this the Christian names of boys who entered during that period can be ascertained. There is a large book admirably done by R. A. Austen-Leigh, the first authority on Eton records "The Eton College Register 1753-1790 published by Spottiswoode Ballantyne & Co., Eton College 1921." In this he prints in alphabetical order the names of all boys in the list with such information on their subsequent career as he could obtain from various sources.

Lynch appears in the list as 1764 "Fourth Form." His last appearance is in 1766 where he is in "Fifth Form," but these names do not particularly carry any information worth having and there is no other record of his school days.

I copied the entry in Mr. Austen-Leigh's book:

"Lynch 1764-1766

John entered 9 June, 1764 (Davies) fee £2-2-0."

Davies means that Donothan Davies, Master 1760-1773, was his tutor. Apparently Dr. Barnard wrongly entered the Christian name, which should be Thomas Lynch of Charleston, S. C., born

5 Aug. 1749, admitted fellow commoner at Gonville Caius College, Cambridge 18 May, 1767; Capt. in the Continental Army 1775-6; Member of Congress 1776-7; Signer of the Declaration of Independence, lost at sea 1779. (Caius College; Ex inform A. A. Salley, Esq., of the South Carolina Historical Society.)

I doubt whether Caius College can tell you anything more of his college career.

Yours faithfully,  
Henry Broadbent,  
Librarian of Eton College.

## COL. SENF'S ACCOUNT OF THE SANTEE CANAL

Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER

Col. John Christian Senf was the engineer who built the Santee Canal, a history of which by Prof. F. A. Porcher, with an appendix by Mr. A. S. Salley Jr., was printed by this Society 1903. The account we are now printing seems to be Col. Senf's final report to the Directors of the Santee Canal Company, and is dated Nov. 11, 1800. The General Plan, apparently Col. Senf's own Plan, made to accompany the report, is in the custody of this Society; he also speaks of thirty-eight particular plans, which we have not located. A map of this canal was printed in *Drayton's View of S. C.*

This report and the General Plan, have long been in the hands of the late Mr. William Cain, of Somerset Plantation, St. John's Berkley, who deposited them through Mr. Henry Dwight with this Society for safe keeping.

Col. Senf was said to be a ~~Swede~~ <sup>Hessian</sup>; he was born about 1754; served here during the Revolution as an engineer, and died at his Seat at Rock Mount on the Catawba River August 24, 1806; his father, Lucas Senf, died at the same place, 29 June 1799.<sup>1</sup>

Rocky Mount or Grimkeville was in Chester County and the former U. S. Military establishment was near there. Col. Senf, engineer of the Catawba Canal Company as well as the Santee Canal was buried in his garden at Rocky Mount, no stone marked the spot.<sup>2</sup> Christian Senf Esq. was appointed Capt. Engineer in the Continental Service Nov. 29, 1778;<sup>3</sup> and as Lt. Col. of Engineers opposed the surrender of Charlestown.<sup>4</sup> He was one of the original members of the Cincinnati Society of this State.

As engineer of the Catawba Canal Company, which was incorporated in 1787, Col. Senf lodged a plan of that canal in the office of the Secretary of War.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This *Magazine*, vol. XXVI, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> Mills *Statistics of S. C.*, p. 58.

<sup>3</sup> This *Magazine*, vol. XIII, p. 208.

<sup>4</sup> McCrady, 1775-80, p. 367.

<sup>5</sup> Memorial of John F. Grimke, President Catawba Canal Company, 22 Sept. 1808 to U. S. Senate.

This Company was incorporated as the "Company for opening the navigation of the Catawba and Wateree Rivers" from the No. Ca. line to Camden Ferry, 27 March, 1787, by John Rutledge, Thomas Sumter, Wm. Hill, Daniel Bourdeaux, Benj. Waring, Joseph Atkinson, Theo. Gaillard for them selves and others.<sup>6</sup>

The Canal between Santee and Cooper Rivers commences on Santee River, a quarter of a Mile Northeast of the Line of St. Stephen's and St. John's Parishes (Lat. 33° 31') about sixty Miles in a direct Line above the Mouth of the River (but near twice the Distance by its meanders), and fifty four Miles from Charleston.

The Canal is twenty two Miles long—thirty five feet wide, five feet and a half deep, four feet water, and a Drawpath, ten feet wide, on each side—and has two double—and Eight single—Locks—two large and two smaller Basons with Warehouses, Eight Aquaducts of different Size for small Streams of water to pass under the Bed of the Canal.

The Boats, which navigate the Canal, carry from twenty to twenty two Tons, and are drawn by Horses—And the Boats rise in a Distance of two and a half Mile from Santee River to the Summit Canal (torn) two single—and one double—Lock thirty four feet—The (torn) is five Miles long, and is supplied with water from Reservoirs and (torn) the first Reservoir lays higher than the Canal and is four hundred yards wide and two thousand two hundred yards long—From the (torn) Canal the Boats descent in a Distance of fourteen and a half (torn) by six Single—and one double—Lock sixty nine feet to the (torn) water in Biggin Creek to Stoney Landing, about three quarters of a mile above the Junction of Fair Forest—and Biggin Creeks which form the head of Cooper River—Stoney Landing is by Land thirty three miles from Charleston, and may be about fifty miles by water—Coasting Vessels of considerable Burthen navigate as far as Stoney Landing.

Over every Lock of the Canal is a Bridge sixteen feet wide, besides seven public and private Communication Bridges, without a single Draw—or Turning Bridge—For the Supplies of the water for the Canal, and to discharge the surplus water, there are in its whole Length twenty five Floodgates and Overfalls. The Locks, Abutt-

<sup>6</sup> *St. at Large of S. C.*, vol. VIII, p. 549.

ment and Walls of the Bridges and Floodgates are all built of Brick and Stone.

The Canal was commenced under many Difficulties in the year 1793, and finished in the year 1800.

EXPLANATION OF THE GENERAL AND PARTICULAR PLANS OF THE  
CANAL

The Santee River, where the Canal commences is 90 yards wide, and when the River is full from 18 to 20 feet deep.—

The Canal commences under the N. E. End of the Bluff, called White Oak Landing, belonging to Mr. Ralph Izard, Senr.—the Current of the River, owing to a great curve washes constantly against this Bluff—It comes under immediate Attention, that three or four Epis or Projections of large and heavy Stones should be made, in the manner as marked in the particular Plan, a. b. c. and d. to prevent the Current from Mining any more the Bluff and to divert it to the other Shore—On the opposite Shore the Willows are always to be kept low, as far as they were cut down a few years ago, or rather at once grubbed up and destroyed, when the River is low—So, that, when the River is high, or freshes, that with the Assistance of the Epis and the two Ditches which are cut on the opposite points, the Channel of the River may be diverted from the Bluff.

The Swamp opposite the mouth of the Canal is five and a half Mile wide, and being intersected with several small creeks and Lagoons, would make it very difficult, nay, almost impossible to make a Causeway of any Strength for the Ferry, which is to be established by the Company—The only practicable and profitable Mode is to dig a Canal from the River to Cotteaux Lake in the Summer Season, when the River is low, of forty feet in width and as deep to have allways two or three feet water in the Canal in dry Seasons. The Ground which is dug to be thrown all to the lower side (torn) of the Canal, none of the Creeks which cross the Canal (torn) be obstructed, and the course of the Canal be in such a (torn) manner as shewn in the annexed Plan to the General (torn) that in freshes the Canal may have a Current to prevent (torn) from filling up. The Distance to Cotteaux Lake is two and a half Mile—from thence the Lake can be made navigable with a small Expence to the Highland which is three miles, where Ware-

houses may be built, between Nelson's blue House and Norvells, as the Plan shews.

The flatt bottomed Ferry Boats may have at one End a comfortable Sashed Room for the Passengers or Goods, and a safe Railing all round, as not being exposed to wind—This Improvement will be of very great utility and profit—as it will bring all the Produce from Linches Creek and Black River to the Canal, and will be the only Ferry within thirty Miles which will have the preference at all times by the Inhabitants and Travellers.

The Mouth of the Canal is 100 feet wide, for the purpose that the Ferry Boats may lay in it without interrupting the Navigation.

The first Lock, No. 1, is 150 feet from the Mouth of the Canal, seventeen feet wide, and five feet Rise—The Canal is here 40 feet and has always six feet water to the Santee Bason, and the Lock is wider than the other Locks, with intention that the present River Boats and Rafts may go as far as the large Bason—At the distance of 15 Chains, 15 Links is a small Bason 350 feet long and 85 feet broad in the middle, that large Boats or Rafts may turn out of the way, on meeting any Boats—From this to the Santee Bason the Canal is in the Shape of a half Moon, 1000 feet long and 245 feet broad in the middle, where a brick overfall discharges all the surplus water above six feet depth.

The Lock No. 2 is ten feet wide and has ten feet Rise—66 feet between the lower and upper Gates—next to this Lock, is connected a Mill Seat for an Undershot Wheel, six feet fall, 4 feet width, and 3 feet Millhead with a Brick Wasteway—And 443 yards from this a Floodgate, to turn the Water away from the Mill Race—Above this Lock the Canal has 35 feet width and four feet water—There is likewise a Dry Bason for the purpose to repair Boats—the Bason is 30 feet by 60 feet, sufficient to admit two Boats at a time—On the east side of the Bason is an excellent situation for Warehouses, Boatyards, and for the Stables and Pasture for the Horses, or Mules which draw the Boats.—On the west side of the Bason and along the Canal to the River is a Village laid out, named Izardton, as the Plan further explains—At this place the Clay is of a very good quality.—From hence to next Overfall (f) for surplus water is 46 Chains—Links—46—Here the Bottom of the Canal is three feet higher than the natural ground for the distance of 586 yards—and instead to (torn) this Run of water under the Bed of

the Canal it forms (torn) mill pond and is carried with less Expense along side of (torn) the Canal to the before mentioned Mill Seat—To the (torn) of M<sup>r</sup>. R. Izard's Land 30 Chains 7 Links—next, to the (torn) Floodgate (g) for to let water into the Canal on the Right bank of the Canal 4 Chains, 75 Links, from thence to the Floodgate (N) to admit water on the left Bank near M<sup>r</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Porcher's House—To the double Lock N<sup>o</sup>. 3—These two Locks are of the same dimension as N<sup>o</sup>. 2, but each have  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet Rise, of course nineteen feet Rise together—each of these Locks have a Bason to save one half of the Water is uncommon dry Seasons and active Navigation—On the upper Lock is likewise an Overfall (i) for Surplus Water—Here begins the Summit Canal and is carried on the slope of the hill between made Banks for 400 feet—(which is the first work of the Canal in May 1793) M<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Porcher's Land line crosses the Canal at the Distance 19 Chains, 75 Links— . . . .

Thence 140 feet to the Bridge, where the Main River Road from the Eutaws crosses the Canal—The Drawpaths and Side drains pass under the Bridge—And a floodgate lays at the Bottom of the Canal under this Bridge, which can easily be raised to stop all the Water in the Canal, in case of Accident, or that part of the Canal towards the Double Lock required to be dry—next to the Bridge is S<sup>t</sup>. Stephen's Bason 150 feet long and 100 feet wide and on the left a Brick Warehouse 25 by 60—This Bason is for the purpose that Boats may turn and load and unload their Cargoes—On the same side of the Warehouse is the Company's Workyard, and the Director's House and Garden, on their own Land, except  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Acres of Samuel Porcher's and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Acres Rob<sup>t</sup>. Marion's Land, exclusive the Road forty feet wide towards the double Lock which is laid out for in case the large Bridge, last spoke of, should be under Repair, that the Inhabitants could use the Bridge over the Double Lock—Refer to the Plans numbered on the Margin—From the Land Line of Samuel Porcher's to the next overfall (k) 24 24—10 Chains, 10 Links—here is cut a Ditch considerably deep, to vent the Rain Water from the Side Ditches, and surplus water from the Canal—About 600 yards from this Overfall a Bank of Oyster Shells, in digging were found extending right across the Course of the Canal—and nine feet under the Surface of the Ground—The Shells had never been opened, because all those



which were taken up with Care adhered as well as if alive together—they were of a round form and from five to seven inches Diameter.

From the Lock keeper's house of the double Lock for the distance of three Miles the digging has been very considerable. In several places to go only to the Level of the Drawpaths, exclusive the depth of the Canal, the digging has been from fourteen to sixteen feet depth and one hundred and ten feet wide on the Surface—The Reasons of this Expense will be mentioned hereafter.

From the Overfall (k) to where the Line of the Tract of Land (formerly called Fox Hall, now belonging to the Company) crosses the Canal 47 Chains—From thence to the Overfall and Floodgates in Kirk's Swamp 39 Chains—Links—On the left Bank lays the first or great Reservoir for the Canal, in its Bank are two strong Floodgates, with an Iron Grate before, arched over and enclosed in a small strong Brickhouse—through which the Canal may be supplied with Water—The Reservoir is here, four hundred yards wide—and the Bank from one edge of the Swamp to the other is seventy feet thick at the Bottom, well secured with Clay in the Center Ditches, and is forty feet wide on the Top—and Level with the highland of the sides of the Swamp—The Surface of the Canal is two feet lower than the Bottom of this Reservoir.

Opposite the floodgates is an Overfall (l) and a Drain half a mile long through Kirk's Swamp, to join Deep River, to drain off the Water from the side Ditches and surplus Water—The Owners of the Land on this part of the Canal are mentioned in the General Plan—From (l) to the Communication Bridge near halfway Swamp 61 Chains, 30 Links—This Bridge is very necessary, as formerly a Road led this way much frequented; and part of several Tracts of Land is cut off from the rest of it by the Canal—and without this Bridge there would be no Communication across the Canal in the Distance of near five Miles—From this Bridge towards the Overfall (m), there is a Side Drain 10 feet wide on the right side of the Canal to drain off the Water from half way Swamp—and over this Drain are three Bridges, for the Convenience of the great Road, 40 feet wide, which lead along the Canal on its right Bank—The Distance is 74 Chains, next to the Overfall (m) is a Floodgate (n) by which means the water of the Summit Canal can be let off altogether, if required—as it is not proper to let any

water off through the Locks, particularly where the Locks have much fall—over this Overfall and floodgate is a Bridge—and here the Drain from halfway Swamp leaves the side of the Canal and runs across the St. John's Road, and joins the head Branches of Biggin Swamp—

Here the deep digging ends, and the Surface of the Canal is mostly even with the Surface of the natural Ground, and at some Parts above it, between Banks—Opposite this Floodgate (n) on the left Bank commences a large Side Drain 10 feet wide which leads the water from Dubose's and Crooked Swamp, to the head of the long Pond 18 Chains—Links, which runs into the Reservoir near Lock No. 4. From the head of the Pond to the Overfall (o) on the left Bank of the Canal 76 Chains, 60 Links—From hence to the Lock No. 4 Chains, 23 Chains, 50 Links—Here ends the Summit Canal.

The Lock is of similar Dimensions to the others, with a Bason to save half the water, and has 10 (ten) feet fall—Over the lower end of this Lock crosses the main St. John's Road—and under the upper end of it passes an Aqueduct 6 by 6 (in a curving Shape) from the left to the right Bank and under the Road from Santee River along the Right Bank of the Canal (which ends here); and and the main of St. John's Road—this Aqueduct is in case the Water from the Reservoir may not be wanted in the Canal below this Lock the Floodgate (p) in the Ditch passes the water through the Aqueduct—Or in case of rainy seasons to receive no more Water in the lower Canal than wanted. The Floodgate (g) is to retain the Water in this Reservoir as occasion may require, and the Bridge for the Road to Newwing Road and Pineville is connected with it—The Position and size of this Reservoir is explained in the General Plan—It shews satisfactory what a great Quantity of Water is collected together by natural Watercourses, which cannot be conducted otherways by any Individual. And if the Water of this Reservoir is properly managed, and in dry Seasons with the addition of the Surplus Water of the Summit Canal by the Overfall (o), the Canal below Lock No. 4, to Lock No. 8 will never be in want of water. Here on the West Side of the St. John's Road opposite the Lock Keeper's House, a Warehouse will be convenient for the Inhabitants and profitable to the Company, particularly if the Road by Frierson's old House across the swamp

is made a publick Communication Road—That part of St. John's Road on the South Side of this Lock, where the Run of Water formerly crossed the Road, which now forms the Reservoir above, should be causewayed for three feet high, forty feet wide, and 400 feet in length with a small Drain and Bridge in about the Middle across the Road—Because in rainy Seasons the Water collects here faster from the different rising Grounds, than the side Drain below towards the Aqueduct N° 2 can carry it off—of course forms sometimes a small puddle of Water from one to two feet in depth across the Road.

From this Lock to the Overfall (r) on the right bank, 14 Chains, 30 Links . . . .

From hence to the Aqueduct N° 2 which is four feet high and two feet wide, 65 Chains, 70 Links.

Here the Canal is carried over a Ravine 400 feet in width, and near the Aqueduct the Bottom of the Canal is eight feet higher than the natural Ground. From this to the Lock N° 5, 42 Chains. This Lock has ten feet Fall—and has an overfall (s) on the right side round the Lock to the lower Canal five feet wide, for the purpose, that from the surplus water of the upper Canal the lower Canal is constantly supplied—a communication Road at this Lock will likewise be useful—

From thence to the Aqueduct N° 3—two feet wide and four in height, for to pass the Spring of Peter Ray, under the Bed of the Canal—Its Bottom is 6 feet above the Ground across this Hollow 360 feet in length—To the Lock N° 6—30 Chains, 50 Links. This Lock has only five feet fall, owing to the Levels of the fallowing Ground, through which the Canal goes—On the left side of the Lock is an Overfall (t) of similar Construction and for similar use, as at the Lock preceding—

On the East Side of this Lock a Warehouse will be useful and profitable owing to its Situation.—

To the Aqueduct N° 4 (4 by 4) the Ground is uneven, similar as from Ray's to Lock N° 6,—particularly near this Aqueduct where the Bottom of the Canal is 6 feet above Ground, 400 feet long—the distance from the Lock to the Aqueduct is 39 Chains, 30 Links—

From thence to opposite the old Brick House, called Hipworth, where a small Communication Bridge (either rising or turning)

will be required, whenever this Building is again made inhabitable, as the Canal cuts off the Communication with the House and its Spring—The Distance 8 Chains—links. From here the Canal goes almost in a direct Line, through several small ponds and Savannahs—between Sandhills to a public Bridge 42 Chains—Links—Then to an Overfall on the right Bank (u) on the beginning of Low Ground, opposite the old Camp called Red Oak 38 Chains—Links. To the Aqueduct N<sup>o</sup> 5, 16 Chains, 70 Links. This Aqueduct has two passages each four feet high and four feet wide owing to the great quantity of water in rainy seasons to pass under the Canal.

On both sides of this Aqueduct 1300 feet in the whole length the Bottom of the Canal is several feet above the natural Ground—near the Aqueduct it is seven feet—From here the Canal enters again into Highland and near the East Line of the Tract of Northampton (22) it passes through a small Hill 1320 feet long. Drawpaths on each Side—and passes through uneven Pineland Ground to the Lock No. 7—This Lock has ten feet fall and an Overfall (v) on the right side of the Lock similar to the one at Lock No. 5.—To the lower end of this joins St. John's Bason, the same dimensions as St. Stephen's Bason—Warehouses on each side of the Bason will be useful and profitable—St. John's Road is only 150 Yards East from the Bason from whence a Road crosses the Lock N<sup>o</sup>. 7, to the Causeway, (called Moultrie's Causeway) over Biggin Swamp to the main Road on the west side of the Swamp at the distance of three Miles—refer to the General Plan. As this Road is not a public Road, it would be advisable that the Company would as soon as possible put the Causeway and the three small Bridges in good repair with permission of the Owners of the Land, and apply then to have this made a public Road—to be kept in repair afterwards by the Commissioners, for to give a Share likewise of the Convenience of the Canal to the Inhabitants of the other side of Biggin-Swamp. From the Lock N<sup>o</sup> 7. passing the Bason to the Line of Dan<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's Land, and . . . to the Overfall (w) on the right Bank 1 Ch<sup>s</sup>. 80 Links.

And to the Lock N<sup>o</sup> 8—5 Chains, 40 Links, which has ten feet fall—and a double Aqueduct, each passage 4 by 4—under the upper part of the Lock—Thence through an uncultivated swamp to the Overfall (x)—6 Chains, 20 Links, on the Banks of Dan<sup>l</sup>

Ravenel's Rice field.—The upper Overfall on the left Bank of the Canal with small floodgates, is, in case this part of the Canal may be in want of Water to take some supplies from the Run which comes from Rene Ravenel's—And in great Rains when the water cannot vent itself as fast through the Aqueduct, as it falls, to moderate the Rising of the Water above the Canal, and prevent its running over the Banks, by receiving part through these Gates and vent it again at the two Overfalls, (which will be described hereafter) without the least Injury to the Proprietor of the Rice fields.—The lower Overfall (x) opposite, of similar Construction, will supply the Canal with Water when the Run above the Canal is too low, that no Water may be obtained through the upper Overfall. Then through the upper part of the Ricefield to the highland 6 Chs, 20 Links, where the Canal joins the East side Drain of the Ricefield—By the Course of the Canal only One and a quarter Acre of Rice field and nine Acres of uncultivated Swamp are cut off from Dan<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's Tract—laying between the Canal and Dan<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's Line of Land—From hence the Canal continues its course outside of the Bank of the Rice field, or, present Reservoir for the Rice Machine through useless Land to the overfall (y) over which the Rain Water which may collect in the Ravine from D<sup>l</sup>. Ravenel's House is admitted into the Canal, without washing over the Banks—At this Overfall is likewise a small half Oval Bason, 80 feet wide, that Boats may turn here, without being obliged to go through Lock N<sup>o</sup> 8 to turn in S<sup>t</sup>. John's Bason—From this the Canal meanders on similar Land as just described to the Communication Bridge 38 Chains—Links at the Road and Dam from D<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's House to his Rice Machine. The Bridge is similar to the one on the Tract called Hipworth. From the Bridge to where the old Rice Machine stood 7 Chains, 80 Links—from hence the Canal cuts off a small corner of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Acres from the Rice Field, going between raised Banks to the Small Aqueduct N<sup>o</sup> 7 and the Overfall (z) on the right Bank Distance 10 Chains, 10 Links—The Aqueduct leads the water of the Spring of D<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's under the Bed of the Canal into the old side Drain, and into the same the Overfall the surplus Water of the Canal—Here the Canal leaves the old side Drain, enters into the Highland and on the margin of it meanders to the Overfall (k) on the right Bank, 38 Chains, 20 Links—This Overfall has a low but broad floodgate,

to vent the surplus water, with the Overfall (z), what may be admitted at the Floodgates (x) and run over the Overfall (y). The Water from the Overfalls (z and k) runs from the old side Drain in the Distance of about half a mile into Biggin Creek—(refer to the General & particular Plans) From this Overfall to the Lock No. 9. 4 Chains, 70 Links. This Lock has nine feet fall and is constructed like the others but without Overfall or Aqueduct—At this place the Canal leaves the Highland and enters into Biggin Swamp—A few feet below this Lock the Line of Dan<sup>l</sup> Ravenel's and S<sup>t</sup> Mazycke's Land crosses the Canal—Its Continuation to the upper part of Stephen Mazycke's Rice field is through an uncultivated Swamp, but well timbered with large Cypress, Ash, Oaks, and Firewood—Here were several large Teeth and Bones found, in digging the Canal. Distance 46 Chains—Links—To the Lower Bank of this Rice Field 39 Chains 10 Links—where a Communication Bridge is to be built over the Canal, as soon as the Company conveniently can do it, or as soon as the Proprietor of this Land cultivates the Wood Land on the west Side of the Canal.

The West—or right—Bank of the Canal from the Lock N<sup>o</sup> 9 is four feet higher and 5 feet thicker on the Top, than the left Bank, as far as Biggin Creek meanders near along the Canal, to secure the Canal from the Debordement of the Creek—consequently secures from freshes all the Rice and Swamp Land, which were formerly very frequent overflowed—The Course of the Canal cuts off about 10 Acres of half cleared Rice Fields and under very weak Banks. From the lower Bank of this Rice field through thick wood land to the Overfall and floodgate, (s) on the right Bank 8 Chains, 10 Links.—These floodgates are to supply the Proprietor with Water in dry Seasons in case he should clear the Land on the West side of the Canal to cultivate Rice—and to prevent the freshes from entering the Creek—Towards the Rice field four yards back, through the left Bank enters into the Canal the Drain from the large Spring of Stephen Mazycke, from which the Rice field has at all times a sure supply of Water, without recourse to Biggin Creek.—From the floodgates (s) to those (z) on the right Bank and on the upper part of Charles Johnston's Rice field 32 Chains, 10 Links—These Floodgates were constructed, that the Proprietor of this land, who was supplied with Water from Mazycke's, and other Springs, in dry Seasons may now have the Use of the Surplus Water from the Canal.

To the Overfall (2) on the left Bank 15 Chains, 30 Links, this is to admit the Rain water from the side Drain into the Canal that it may not overflow the left Bank—thence to the Communication Bridge, 22 Chains—Links. This Bridge is very necessary as the Canal cuts off, not only the Communication with the Rice field but of a joining Plantation opposite belonging to the same Proprietor.

Hence to the two Overfalls (∩) opposite the House of Mr. Ch<sup>s</sup>. Johnston—26 Chains, 50 Links—The left Overfall is to admit the Water from the side Drain, and the right one for to vent the surplus Water through a former Drain into the Creek—From here the Canal meanders under pleasant high hills towards the Overfall (—) to admit Water from the side Drain—distance 67 Chains—Links—and to the Biggin Bason and Double Lock No. 10—Each Lock has  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet fall, together fifteen feet fall—On the East side of the Lock is a Millrace six feet wide and Mill Seat nine feet Fall, clear of the Water in the lower Canal, and four feet head, and a constant supply of Water—The Bason is 500 feet long, and 230 feet wide—on the South side of it is an Overfall ten feet wide for surplus water to run into the Creek—On the West side the small Dry Bason, similar to the one near Santee Bason, will be very useful, in Repairing Boats with Ease and Dispatch. On the North Side of the Bason is a two story Brick Warehouse 60 by 25—from whence a Road forty feet wide leads to the St. John's Road—and a Cross Road from thence to the Main Road from Murray's Ferry. On the Hill above the Warehouse are several Lots laid out for a small Village, called Hope—from its former name, Mount Hope—the property of William Simpson—The Lands reserved for Canal use is sufficient for the requisite Buildings—But the Ground for the Pasturage for the Horses or Mules which must be stationed here, to draw the boats, is not marked out yet on the Plans—From this Lock the Canal goes in a direct Line to where Biggin Creek is admitted into the Canal and cuts off the rest of its winding course 23 Chains, 50 Links—Then to where the Line of the Tracts of Land of Keithfield and Tibbedudlaw cross the Canal 18 Chains, 70 Links. A few yards North of this Line several large Teeth and Bones, a Tusk, a large Rib, and smaller bones, part of them petrified were found in digging the Canal, in a Bed of Land, surrounded by a kind of Limestone, nine



feet under the Surface of the Ground. Some of these Teeth and Bones may be seen in the Library Room. From the mentioned Land Line to where the Proprietors of Tibbecudlaw have cut a small Canal, 20 feet wide and about half a mile long from the Highland where the dwelling houses are to the East Bank of the Canal—Distant 80 Chains, 80 Links—In the Course of this Distance the Canal goes through or touches on some high ground and is generally bedded from two to three feet deep in a kind of Limestone mixed with Morte.

Then to the Line of the Tract, called Kent, 17 Chains, 70 Links to where the old Course of Biggin Creek returns to the Canal again 20 Chains—Links—

And to a small Bason where a broad Overfall is made for the purpose that the surplus Water may run over it into the old Course of Biggin Creek, and prevent the Water from rising so high, as to injure the Bridge of the Main Road from Biggin Church to Monck's Coroner, 25 Chains, 80 Links—below the Overfall—From the Bridge to where the Canal joins Biggin Creek, 14 Chains, 80 Links. As in the dry Summer Season the flood of the Creek and the counter Current from the upper part of this Creek may not always be strong enough to swell the Water to its desired Depth at high Water; a Tide Lock is proposed at this Junction on the east Side of the Bank of the Canal.

The Lock is to be of the same width as the others, and sixty feet between the upper and lower gates—and a Turning Floodgate, 12 feet wide, connected on the west side of this Lock. The Floodgate is to assist to clean the Canal of the Sediments and to let off the force of water in Freshes—From here to Stoney landing the Creek meanders in easy Turns, after the two cut offs of small short Turns, are compleated, and the Creek always keep clean—In a direct Line, distance 110 Chains—Links.

At Stoney Landing it was necessary to cut off a short turn of the Creek, which retarded the Flood very much, from gaining that height in the Canal which was absolutely wanted—and at the same time to give more Velocity to the Tide by as direct a Course as possible, with the additional Current of the fresh water of the Creek, to keep the short part of the Creek and the Canal clear of the Sediment, which not alone Biggin Creek, but the inferior runs of water may bring in it in rainy Seasons. This has been effected in



the very Beginning of the Canal work with much difficulty—being cut altogether through a Species of hard Lime stone, forty-five feet wide, and 660 feet long—Coasting Vessels of considerable burthen can enter into the Canal at high water and load convenient from both Banks.

The Warehouse on the Creek above this Canal will be of great Utility and profitable. Persons who have no Canal boats of their own, or do not wish to send their Produce or goods in Canal boats, have this Warehouse for their Convenience. Vessels of the above description can, at all Tides lay at the lower end of this Canal. The Distance from where Biggin Creek joins Fair Forest Creek is short three quarters of a Mile. And here where these two Creeks join, Cooper River commences, which is the Extent of the Charter of this Company.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE RECORDS OF THE QUAKERS IN CHARLES TOWN

Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER

The Copy of the "Transactions of the Society of Friends in Charleston" which we are now printing was extracted from the original in the possession of the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, and was the gift of the late George Vaux Esq. of Philadelphia, to this Society.

*The Friend*, a weekly Journal of Philadelphia has printed several valuable articles upon the Friends in South Carolina, contributed by Charles Rhoads Esq. and George Vaux Esq. who was very much assisted by D. E. Huger Smith Esq. of this place; and it is from this source that the information concerning the Meeting House in Charleston given below, is taken.<sup>1</sup>

There were Quakers among the earliest settlers in South Carolina for 9th June, 1675. Lord Shaftesbury wrote to Mr. Percivall that Jacob Waite and two or three other families of "those who are called Quakers" were about to leave for Carolina, and he gives directions for their care and land grants, "for they are a people I have a great regard to, and am obliged to care for."<sup>2</sup>

John Archdale, governor of the Province from 1694 to 1696 was a Quaker, "convinced and separated from his father's house by the preaching of George Fox."

Just how far the immigration of "Friends" which started in 1675 was carried out, is not apparent, but as early as 1682 a monthly meeting in Charles Town wrote a letter to George Fox, to which he replied under date of 23rd of 12th month 1683, addressing the meeting as "Dear Friends of the Monthly Meeting of Charlestown on Ashley Cooper River in Carolina." Thomas Stanyarne in his will dated 10th May, 1682, proved Feb. 14, 1682-3, makes a bequest "unto the assembly of the People called Quakers in the Province of Carolina," and in 1697: "At a public meeting of the Christian people commonly called Quakers at

<sup>1</sup> *The Friend*: Vol. LIII, 1880, nos. 37, 38, and Vol. LXXXII, 1909, nos. 51, 52.

<sup>2</sup> Charleston Year Book 1883.

Charles Town 23rd of the third month called May, 1697 ordered that John Ladson be empowered to receive all that gift or legacy of Thomas Bolton lately deceased which he bequeathed should be disposed of by the said people as they should think fitt and that the said John Ladson's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to the executor of the said Bolton for the whole or any part thereof.

Signed by order of the said meeting,

Charles Burnham

Ja. Witter

rec'd Jan. 3, 1697. Ja. Moore Sec'y."

The will of Thomas Bolton, dated Jan. 10, 1695/6, left ten pounds to the Friends "to be by them laid out as they shall see fitt about the repairing the fence of the burying plot and building of little house to shelter people from bad weather on occasions." He also gave to the Quakers one half of one tenth of his estate for Charitable purposes. Wm. Bayley, son of Mary Cross, was a witness; for an account of Mary Cross, a famous Quakeress of her day, see this *Magazine* vol. XII, p. 106.

Just how early the Quakers acquired the lot which is now on King Street does not appear, certainly by 1700 and probably by 1696; it is shown on the Crisp map of about 1706 out side the walls of the town.

Jonathan Evans, Clerk of the "Meeting for Sufferings," 10th month 1826, gives an account of the ownership of the lot, and its later history is preserved among the Quaker records in Philadelphia.<sup>3</sup> According to Evans, the few families of Friends who early were resident in and near Charles Town, held meetings at first in private dwellings, but soon a building was erected on the same grounds which is still known as the "Quaker's Lot;" the presumption is that this lot was allowed them by Gov. Archdale. The ground was used for many years without any regular title; the Friends in London applied to the King in Council to have the property duly invested; and in consequence, upon an order from King George the Second, Robert Johnson, Governor of South Carolina, made a grant of the said lot to Thomas Kimberly, in 1731. Kimberly, a minister in the society, executed a deed

<sup>3</sup> *The Friend*, vol. 53, no. 37.

conveying the said lot to John Witter, Joseph Shute and Robert Fleming as trustees for "that sect of people, commonly called Quakers, residing in Charles Town or any other part of the Province" where on a meeting house was to be built. When one of the trustees died, the survivors or the majority of them to appoint one other of the same sect, and no other, to supply the place in the said trust. Several trustees were so appointed from time to time; but a regular appointment being neglected, and several of the trustees dying, John Witter and Joseph Shute being the only survivors, it being needful for the security of the property that other trustees be appointed, on being applied to by some Friends from Philadelphia, they did, in the year 1754, appoint James Verree (formerly of CharlesTown, afterwards of Burlington) Israel Pemberton and others of Philadelphia to act with them; the said lot and buildings being vested in the said trustees.

During the life of Thomas Kimberly or soon afterwards, some of the early trustees took up the adjoining lot and were promised a grant for the same from the Government, but Joseph Shutes the survivor of the first trustees, claimed the lot as his own estate; he kept possession of all the property looked up the meeting house, and allowed no assemblage for a long period. His treatment of Sophia Hume the Quaker preacher,<sup>4</sup> in 1767, led her to complain to the Friends in Philadelphia; action was immediately taken to have the Meeting-house re-opened, and the estate put under new trustees. Joseph Shute had given considerable trouble to the Quakers upon various accounts; he was a member of the Meeting in Philadelphia. Upon his death it was judged expedient to purchase for one hundred pounds from his son and heir all this claim to this adjoining lot, the money being raised among the Friends in Philadelphia, and the same vested in Israel Pemberton and the other trustees.

The property was long in an unproductive state and the buildings greatly decayed, the meeting house in particular; repairs were constantly needed, and hence frequent calls for money to meet the expenses, which were met by the Friends in Philadelphia who not only advanced money, but also shipped lumber for repairs to the Meeting-house.

<sup>4</sup> *This Magazine*, vol. XII, p. 106.

The membership of the several persons residing in Charleston was held in different states, so the Meeting in Philadelphia thought it best that the Charleston Meeting be put under the care of some society of Friends in South Carolina; they accordingly wrote to the Meeting at Bush River near Newberry, S. C., but they declined to accept the responsibility as long as the trust remained in Philadelphia, finally a deed of trust was executed to Nebo, Gaunt and others, all living in South Carolina, in 1796.

The property seems to have been sadly neglected, and after considerable investigation by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, a deed reconveying the estate was executed in 1812 by Nebo Gaunt and others to Thomas Wistar and others residing near Philadelphia.

In 1837, a committee from Philadelphia visited the Meeting in Charleston, and reported the meeting held only on First-days, and by but three persons, two of whom were not members. Shortly after this, during an extensive fire (in 1838), in order to stop its spread, the Meeting house was blown up by gunpowder. The dwellings and out buildings in the rear, which were rented, were not destroyed. These rents were used to pay the cost of repairs and to keep the burial ground in order, the remainder being put out at interest.

In 1856, the Trustees in Philadelphia erected a new brick building on the site of the former at a cost of \$3751.46. There were then no members in Charleston, the only object in rebuilding being to prevent the title of the land from escheating to the state. This house was only opened once for a meeting, and was burnt in the great fire of 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war of 1860.

In 1865 correspondence was resumed between the trustees and Jacob F. Schirmer, the tenant. An act of the Legislature of S. C. was passed in 1876, which allowed the Trustees in Philadelphia to sell, if desirable the property; the funds to be used for building, furnishing or repairing Meeting houses belonging to the Friends, in any part of the United States. The property is still owned by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia.

The lot is irregular in shape,  $63\frac{1}{2}$  feet on King Street, 86 ft. 9 in. in the rear, depth about 245 feet.

There are remaining only three stones to prove that there was

ever a grave yard, one headstone and foot stone, marked "B. Wistar," a flat marble slab, marked:

"Daniel and Sarah Latham / and their children / Daniel, Richard, John / Ann, Abigail, Rebecca / Caroline / and Grace Forbes."

The other tomb is of brick with a marble tablet marked:

"Charles L. West / Died 17 November 1837 Aged—2 yrs.  
10 mos.

A BOOK OF MINNITTS / BELONGING TO THE / MEETING OF THE  
PEOPEL CALLED / QUAKERS IN / CHARLESTOWN / SO.  
CAROLINA / 1719

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOWING MINNITTS

Dear friends, In as much as the following Minnitts are of a Veray new, or Latter date, it Came into my mind, that on the perrusall of them, by any unacquainted with the State of this province with respect to friends; there might arise a Query; thus we have heard that a many years agoe there were friends in this place, how is it then that no mention is made of them in this book, but that it is begun as on a new foundation, without any report of being Continued from an Other book. Wherefore to Answer this Objection fully, and remove any Ocasion of Scruple, I found it Upon me to write a few Lines as an Introduction, Whereby the reader may be fully Satisfied in the reason of it.

This not my Intent to give a long Historicall account of the State of this province, with respect to those who have made a profession of the truth in it; but only to touch briefly on the principle Heads that has Caused this book to appear under Such a New date; take the Acc't therefore as follows:

In this province of South Carolina we [have] many reasons to believe, the Lord had formerly a tender peopel, who by the world were in Scorn called Quakers, but by reason of some goeing out of the Country; the death of Most of the Aintiants, togather with the Unfaithfulness of many of their Off Spring; the Number of those who walkt in the Law of the Lord became veray Small; So that by the best Acco'tt we now have, it appears that for Some Considerable time here was no meeting for worship; and for 20 years and upwards no meeting for business.

But the Lord whose mercy is over all his works, did at Laugh Visit a remnant, and there was Liveing desires begotten in the Souls of Some that he would be pleased to raise up witnesses to his truth in this dark (and seemingly forgotten) Corner of the Earth, and Glory to his name, he who had Created these desires answered them by degrees, for he put it into the harts of Some to Meet together, and waite Upon him and they were Visited att times by severall of the Lords messingers from other parts Yet their Meeting Continued low and poor; and Even after this had Like to have fallen againe in year 1716 which poverty of this Meeting I was Eye Witness to; (O! what shall I say) shuerly the Lord has a tender regard for some Souls in this place, he Laid a great Concern on the Minds of Some for the Keeping up the Meeting amongst Whom (Tho I was but a transmarine) I had not the smallest share of Exercise; and tho we were few yet as we continued to meet together to waite upon the Lord, he Crowned our Meetings with his Liveing presents can my soul truly say; and I was not then, Neither am Now a dweller in these parts yet my Spirit traviled; (and continues to doe) for the good of theirs that are settled here; Now when this little meeting, (which was once every first day) had been upheld about one year & a half the Lord put it into our harts to Exort another to Meet together twice on the first days; And soon after we were settled in this; the Lord seeing there was some whom he had called, that was willing to run after him, and also hearing our Inward groans and secret Crys which were offered up before him to Confirm us we sought not in vaine, and to Incourage all to put their trust still in him; did open the Mouth of one amongst Us, to publish the Exceptable year of Salvation to returning Israel.

Thus blessed be the Lord, he begins to Open a way in the wilderness, and my Souls desire is, that the Eye of the Peopel may be kept steadfast unto him, Who alone is able to lead them through it. And now observe how gradually the Lord has hitherto Carried on his work in this place, as it were step by step; for some Little time after that he had raised up an Instrument, (amongst this small handfull) to perswade Backsliding Israel not only to think upon the name of the Lord, but also to turn to him with all their harts and souls, that so they might become a Peopel indeed, whose works might show they feared and worshipped the true



God; He also, put it into their harts to agree, and hold a Meeting for Worship, Once in Four weeks at one of their Houses in the country.

To this Meeting at times Came severall who were not of the same perswation in their minds, as those that sat it up, yet they behaved themselves soberly, as though they were Inquirers after the way of salvation, and that gave Incouragement to the Since harted, to hope there might be an addition answerable to the desires the Lord had raised in them; Now friend, whosoever thou mayest be that shall Look into this book; I hope the Query before Mentioned is fully answered, and that thou seest by this brief account; the Lord hath begun a work, which made us begin a book; yea that he hath opened a dore, Joyne therefore with me, and all the true desirers of Zions prosperity; In prayer it may not be shut againe.

Well but thou may object here is still one step further wanting before this book Can receive the name of a book of Minnits; Understand therefore the goodness of God, who now haveing drawn a remnant to waite upon him, he next moved it on our harts to Incourage each other to keep good order amongst us, to whichend being drawn in the Love of God, we some of us met to Consider the affares of the Church in a generall way, and agreed that for the setteling of them, a Meeting should be held at the house of Thos. Kimberly in Charlestown, (being the friend whose mouth the Lord had opened amongst us) this first No Meeting (for so we called it, Intending if the Lord permit, to keep it up, at least as often as our affares requires) was held on the 11th of the 11th Mo 1719, the proceedings of which follows in the book; I shall therefore conclude this, Earnestly desiring that those who are (or may be) members of this meeting, may be Carefull often to consider, by what power they are to carry on this good work; Even by no other than his Who began it; which is the God of Israel;

And that they should consider also what great Incouragement God has, (of late) given them often to meet together, is the breathing desire of his soul who travils with them for their prosperity and is a Wisher of Salvation to all men.

Wm. Piggott.



## CHARLESTOWN MEETINGS FOR BUSINESS, 1718 &amp; 1719

ye 22nd of ye 8th Mo 1718

Att a meeting appointed in Charlestown ye 22nd of the 8th Mo 1718, to consider of the disposing of the peice of ground On which our Meeting House stands; and Likewise of the money belonging to the Meeting, which was in possession of John Jackson<sup>5</sup> deceased; and John Pendarvis,<sup>6</sup> it was agreed and fully Concluded that the Meeting house and ground on Which it stands, be delivered into the Care and Charge of Thos. Kimberley,<sup>7</sup> to be by him kept for the Use it was Intended by the donnor.

that the Money belonging to the Meeting as above said, be taken, and delivered into the possession and care of Thos. Elliot senr.<sup>8</sup> for the use it was Ordained, the sum being one hundred thirty Nine pounds Curr't Money of this said province.

In Charlestown the 11th of the 11th Mo 1719 A Monthly Meeting was established att the House of Thomas Kimberley,

<sup>5</sup> This John Jackson died 10 Sept. 1718 and was buried in the Friends burying-ground; he was not the John Jackson who gave his name to Jacksonborough, for that man died in 1723. (*This Magazine*, vol. XI, p. 190.)

<sup>6</sup> John Pendarvis was the son of Joseph Pendarvis, who with his wife Elisabeth and her daughter Priscilla, had a warrant for land, 27 July, 1672; John Pendarvis died Feb. 14, 1723, leaving a will; he married first Mary West, and second Hannah Key, widow. (*Pendarvis-Bedon Families* by J. B. Heyward.) While there is nothing in his will to show him to be a Quaker, his associations were with that group.

<sup>7</sup> This Thomas Kimberley died in 1736 leaving a will dated 12 Nov. 1736; he describes himself as a Merchant, but in his will mentions having by deed 19 Nov. 1731, as Thos. Kimberley Chair-maker having given his daughter-in-law Anna Shute six acres of land. His will mentions his wife Isabel [she was the widow of Christian Goll, mariner] his dau-in-law Anna Shute, her husband, Joseph Shute, and his brother John Kimberley. His wife Isabel died Dec. 1740, aged 73 years (*S. C. Gazette*).

There was another Thomas Kimberley here at the same period. This man was the third son of Jonathan Kimberley Dean of Lichfield. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford March 17, 1713-14, aged 16 and was admitted to Middle Temple June 18, 1713. He was Commissioned Chief-Justice of S. C. in 1725, and appointed Attorney-General in 1726-7. (*American Members of the Inns of Court*, p. 116.)

<sup>8</sup> Thomas Elliott Senr. was one of the founders of a family which has long held a high place in the history of South Carolina. (See this *Magazine*, vol. XI, pp. 57-71.)

by the peopel called Quakers; for the carrying on of business relateing to the said peopell.

In this Meeting was read and signed, an Epistle to be sent to the yearly Meeting in London by Wm Piggott.

There was also an epistle read and signed to be sent to the yearly Meeting at Burlington, which was Committed to the care of Thos. Kimberley.

Att this Meeting our friend Benjamin Holme, Who is come to visit friends in these parts, produced a Certificate from the monthly meeting of York in old England to which he belongs, dated the 1 of ye 2nd Mo 1715, And also he brought a Certificate from the Island of Jamaica from Whence he came hither, dated the 2nd of ye 10th Mo: 1719 Both which were Exceptable to friends here.

#### CHARLESTOWN MEETINGS FOR BUSINESS, 1719

the affore said Meeting Continueued.

Thos. Kimberley brought in an account to the Meeting that goods was destrained of him by him called Capt. Green for his not apearig in Arms in the time of the Indian Warr;<sup>9</sup> to the Valliue of 30 pounds, this Country Money for nonn payment of fifty shillings demanded as a fine, on the 12th of ye 9th Mo. 1716.

Thos. Kimberley also brought in a further Account that he had goods taken from him On the 23rd of the 5th Mo. 1717; to the Valliue of tenn pounds for fifty shillings demanded by the affore said green for his refusing to bear arms.

this Meeting made Inquiry amongst themselves what Mariages, births and buryals (any here could readily remember the date of) amongst friends in this place, which as answered; are recorded for want (at present) of better Conveniency, towards the Latter End of this book.

twas ordered by this Meeting that an Acc't be brought into our next Mo Meeting, of Births and buryals.

Ordered also that an account be brought to the next Mo Meeting What money is in England belonging to the poor friends of this province & in whose hands it is.

It also agreed by this Meeting, that for the futuer a Monthly

<sup>9</sup> The Yamassee War, in which nearly all the Indian tribes united against the Colonists. (McCrary, 1671-1719.)

Meeting be kept att this place, (viz the house of Thos. Kimberley in Charlestown On the first Second day in every Mo till we find an Ocation to alter it.

the 8th of ye 12 Mo 1719

Our friend Benjamin Holme, acquainting this Meeting that he proposed to go from hence in some short time; The Meeting Ordered that Thos. Elliot, Senr. and Thos. Kimberley draw a few Lines by way of Certificate on his behalf.

Thos. Elliot, Senr. not having received into his possession the one Hundred and thirty Nine pounds; according to the agreement of a Meeting Held ye 22nd of ye 8th Mo. 1718; but haveing let it ly in the Hands of him who Possest it after the death of John Jackson; there was this day a bond taken of him, viz; Thos. fleming for the affore said sum; by Thos. Elliot and Thos. Kimberley.

By the best information we can now get, it appears that the money in England belonging to poor friends in this province; is about fifteen pounds sterling, and in the Hands of Rich'd How, March't In London; Wherefore we have write to Wm. Wragg,<sup>10</sup> and John Eccleston, (whom we have chose as our Coraspondants) to receive the said Money of Rich'd How, by a bill drawn by us on him, and inclosed in their Letter; of which we have also given Richard How advice; and when they have received it, to return the same to us in effects according to our directions In the Letter.

It is agree that our next Monthly Meeting be kept at the usual time and place.

#### CHARLESTOWN MEETINGS FOR BUSINESS, 1720

Att a Monthly Meeting of the peopel called Quakers held in Charlestown So. Carolina On the 8th of ye 1st Mo. 1719/20, apeared Thos. Elliot, junr. and Bulau Law, and Laid thair Intentions of Marriage to Each Other, the first time.

This Meeting doth Apoint Thos. Kimberley, and James Witter,<sup>11</sup> to make Inquiry Concerning the said Thos. Elliot's behaveour,

<sup>10</sup> See this *Magazine*, vol. XIX, p. 121.

<sup>11</sup> The Witters were settled at an early period on James Island; the whole family appear to have been Quakers.

and Clearness in Relation to marriage, and make report to our next Monthly Meeting.

This Meeting doth also apoint Isable Kimberley and Susana Wigington,<sup>12</sup> to Make Inquiry concerning the said Bulau's behavior, and clearness in relation to Marriage, and make report to the next Monthly Meeting accordingly.

Our friend Benjamin Holme went from hence the 6th of this Mo in a ship bound for Bristoll in old England.

At a monthly meeting of the peopel called Quakers held in Charlestown, the 4th of ye 2nd Mo. 1720; Apear'd Thos. Elliot Junr. and Bulau Law, and Laid their Intentions of Marriage; the Second time.

The friends Apointed Last Mo Meeting to Make Inquiry Concerning Thos. Elliott and Bulau Law; Make their report to this Meeting, that they find Nothing apear against Either of them, to Hinder or obstruct their Marriage, but that they are clear; It is therefore the Judgment of this Meeting, that the said Thos. Elliot Junr. and Bulau Law may proceed in Marriage according to the order of friends in such cases.

It is also thought fitt by this Meeting for the regular Solemnization of the said Marriage to Apoint Thos. Kimberley and Susana Wigington to see that it be Orderly done; and Orders kept att the Consumation thereof; and bring a report to our next Mo Meeting Accordingly.

Danile Hudson of Pennsylvania; having been some time in this Country, desired this Meeting that Inquirey might be made Concerning his behaviour, and Clearness relateing to Marriage, and that a certificate might be given him accordingly; he intending to return home in a short time.

Ordered by this Meeting that Thos. Kimberley, Thos. Elliot Senr. and James Witter Make Inquiry Concerning Danile Hudson, and if no thing apear to Hinder; that they Signe a Certificate for him In behalf of our Mo Meeting.

<sup>12</sup> Susannah Wigington, born Baley, was the daughter of the famous Quaker preacher, Mary Cross, who married first William Baley, an second John Cross. Susannah married first Edward Rawlins, second Henry Wigington, deputy-sec. of the Province; she was the mother of Sophia (Wigington) Hume, an even more famous preacher than her grand-mother Mary Cross. (*This Magazine*, vol. XII, pp. 106-107.)

ye 2nd of ye 3rd Mo 1720.

Thos. Kimberley and Susana Wington gives their report to this Meeting, that the Marriage of Thos. Elliot Junr. and Bulau Law, was orderly kept to the best of their Knowledg.

Inquirey being made by Thos. Kimberley, Thos. Elliot and James Witter according to ye Order of Last Month Meeting; Concerning the Behaviour and Clearness of danile Hudson in Relation to Marriage since he came into this place; and nothing being found against him A Certificate was signed, and left in the hands of Thos. Kimberley to deliver to him.

ye 10th of ye 8th Mo 1720.

In this Meeting was read a printed and a written Epistles; brought in from ye yearly Meeting in London this present year, 1720, by Wm. Piggott.

The money which was in England belonging to the poor friends of this province, and Mentioned in the Minnits of our Monthly Meeting Held on ye 8th of ye 12th Mo 1719, was accordingly paid to our Coraspondants, and returns is Made us be John Eccleston, In 6 peices of brown Linen, containing by his Acc't 509 Ells. and also Thos. Ellwoods sacred History, of the Old and New Testament; they being the things desired by us, on our Letter to him a Wm. Wragg:

John Eccleston also gives us an acc't that the things sent amounts to One pound odd Money more than what he received on our acc't by the bill on Richard How, one pound of which he desires may be remitted him by friends here, drawing a bill on Mannabela Briggins in London, the said Briggins haveing that sum in his hands, of the Money belonging to friends here.

Wherefore tis agreed to by this Meeting, that according to John Eccleston's directions, (When Oppertunity Presents) We draw a bill on Mannabela Briggins for one pound to be paid to said Eccleston.

This Meeting agrees also that one whole peice of the above Mentioned Linen be delivered to James Witter for his owne use; and the other five be disposed of by Thos. Kimberley and an acc't thereof brought into our Next Mo Meeting.

ye 10th of ye 8th Mo 1720

As to the books containing the sacred History tis the generall Consent of this Meeting, That Thos. Elliot Senr. should have them, paying their prime cost into the Common stock;

This Meeting requires Thos. Elliot Senr. and Thos. Kimberley to go and acquaint Thos. Fleming that they intend to demand the Money he has of friends so soon as the bond is up; and desire him to have it ready accordingly.

Tis the agreement of this Meeting, that if the said Money is received of Fleming before our next Mo. Meeting it be Committed to the Care of Thos. Kimberley till our Next Mo Meeting.

Thomas Kimberley acquainted this Meeting; that accordingly to the appointment of our last Mo Meeting, he delivered Danile Hudson his Certificate.

Wm. Piggott signified to this Meeting that his stay in this Country was uncertain, and desiring friends here would certify his deportment While amongst them; this Meeting agrees to make Inquiry and draw up a Certificate Accordingly.

Tis the order of this Meeting that our Next Mo. Meeting be kept att the usuall place and time according to our first Apointment.

#### CHARLESTOWN MEETINGS FOR BUSINESS

ye 7th of ye 9th Mo 1720

In this Meeting was read an Epistle from the friends in Philadelphia, which was Exceptable.

Thos. Elliott, Senr. and Thos. Kimberley acquainted this Meeting; that they went according to the order of our Last Mo Meeting and Let Thos. Fleming know they Intended to demand the money in his hands as per bond when twas dew.

The time of Thos. Fleming's Bond being up and the Money not paid, this Meeting ordered Thos. Elliot Senr. and Thos Kimberley to goe and demand it, till tis Received.

This Meeting Appoints Wm. Poggott to write to John Eccleston to acquaint him we have rec'd the things he sent; as also to draw a bill on Mannabela Briggins for one pound, payable to sd. Eccleston on our acc't as per a Minnute of our last Mo Meeting.

Tis the Order of this Meeting that an Acc't be brought into our

next Monthly Meeting, what books there is in this province that any friends knows belongs to our Meeting and in Whose hands they are, that so they may be called in and taken an acc't of.

Haveing received from our friend Wilkeson recommendations of our friend Wm. Piggott, We have found the said Recommendation by our own knowledge to our satisfaction, and doe agree that a Certificate be given him Accordingly.

This Meeting Appoints Thos. Elliott Senr. & James Witter to draw up a few Lines by Way of Certificate by WM. Piggott and sign the same on behalf of our Mo Meeting, and Commit it to the care of Thos. Kimberley to give to him.

Thos. Kimberley reports to this Meeting that the Linnen in his hands is not yet disposed off; this Meeting therefore continuews him to do it.

16th of ye 11th Mo 1720.

In this meeting it was Concluded that an Epistle be drawn and signed to be sent to the yearely Meeting in London & committed to ye care of Thos. Kimberley to be sent by the first Opertunity.

Ordered that a letter be writ to our Correspondent John Eccleston in London & our Epistle to the Yearely Meeting there be enclosed therein.

A Letter was Writt by William Piggott & sent to John Eccleston & a bill drawn on Manabella Briggis for one pound according to appointment of our Last Meeting.

Thomas Kimberley Acquaints this Meeting that hee delivered ye certificate to William Piggott according to Appointment.

Ordered that our Monthly Meeting be kept at the usuall time appointed for that purpose.

6th of ye 1st Mo 1721

In this Meeting Thomas Kemberley Gives Account that the Epistle to the Yearly Meeting in London was sent by Capt. Taylor to John Eccleston to be delivered according to Appointment in a Letter incloseing it.

In this Meeting Account was given by Thomas Elliot & Thomas Kimberley that the Money belonging to friends which was in the hands of Thomas Fleming, is by them received all but twelve pounds, which is in the hands of John Pendarvis & a noate charged



on him for the same by fleming, the sum received being one hundred fifty four pounds fiftene shill curr't money of this province.

In this Meeting itt was ordered that the money belonging to poore friends (viz) one hundred fifty four pounds fiveteene shill is Committed to the care and custody of Thomas Kemberley and that he is liable to render account thereof when there unto required by the Monthly Meeting.

ye 3rd of 2nd Mo. 1721.

In this Meeting held in Charles Towne by the people called Quakers ye 3rd of ye 2nd Mo 1721 appeared Thomas Elliot Senr. and Ann Clifford<sup>13</sup> and Layd their Intentions of Marriage to Each Other the first time.

This Meeting appoints Thomas Kemberley and James Witter to make inquiry concerning the said Thos. Elliot's behavior & cleanness in relation to Marriage and make reporte to our next Monthly Meeting.

This Meeting Appoints Susannah Wigington & Isabell Kemberly to make inquiry concerning the said Ann Clifford's behavior & Cleanness in relation to Marriage and make reporte to our next Monthly Meeting.

ye 1st of 3rd Mo 1721.

In this Meeting an Epistle to friends at the yearely Meeting in Philadelphia was read and signed and Committed to the Care of Thomas Kemberly to be sent by the first convenient Opertunity.

The friends appointed last Monthly Meeting to make Inquiry Concerning Thomas Elliott & Ann Clifforde and they Laying their Intentions of Marriage before this Meeting the second time & nothing Appeareing to hinder or obstruct the same but that they are Cleare It is therefore the judgement of this Meeting that the said persons may proceede according to the order of friends in such cases and in order to ye regular solemnization thereof this

<sup>13</sup> Ann Clifford, apparently the widow of Elias Clifford who died intestate in 1717; this Elias Clifford seems to have been the son of Elias Clifford, sea-captain, who died about 1689. Ann Clifford was possibly a Cutt from New-England, for Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherick (born Cutt) who married first in Maine, Humphery Elliott, and second either in Maine or S. C. Robert Wetherick, in a deed of gift, 2d. July 1729, to Ann wife of Thomas Elliott Senr. calls the said Ann Elliott her sister.



Meeting appoints Thomas Kemberly & Susanna Wiggington to see that it is orderly done & orders kept at the consumation thereof and report thereof bring to ye next Monthly Meeting.

In this Meeting reporte was made by Thomas Kemberly that Thomas Elliot Senr. hath payd to him the sum of twelve shill. sterling for the books of the sacred history of the Old and New Testament.

10th of ye 5th Mo 1721

In this Meeting Thomas Kemberly reports that our Epistle to the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia was Comitted to and sent by Carles Mate bound to Philadelphia to be delivered to Richard Hill our friend according to ye purport thereof.

Thomas Kemberly and Susanna Wigington gives their Reports to this Meeting that the Marriage of Thomas Elliot, Senr. & Ann Clifford was orderly kept to the best of their knowledge.

Ordered that our Monthly Meeting be kept at the usuall time and place appointed for that purpose.

2nd of ye 8th Mo 1721

In this Meeting was read an Epistle sent by William Piggott from London, which was very Acceptable.

In this Meeting a small booke sent by Benjamin Holme to friends was read and well accepted.

This Meeting appoints Thomas Kimberly to desire of Arthur Middleton his Advice and Assistance in the securing our Meeting house Ground to the use it is appointed.

It is agreed that our next Monthly Meeting be kept at the usuall time.

ye 4th of 10th Mo. 1721.

Our Monthly Meeting was kept.

ye 1st of 11th Mo. 1721/2.

Into this Meeting was brought a printed and a written Epistle from the yearly Meeting of friends in London Held in the 3 & 4th Mo 1721 which was read and was very exceptable, and also an Epistle from Benjamin Holme which was likewise read and excepted.

and also some books of friends writeing sent by order of ye

yearly Meeting in London, in ye care of Wm Piggott who delivered them safe to us (as also ye above Epistles).

the books are as follows:

Robt Barclays Apol.	2
of Baptism	12
Thos. Chalklays Letters	24
Crooks Testimonys	12
Eliz. Bathurst Vindication of Truth	12
Eliz. Stirredge Strength in Weakness	4

Thos. Kimberly reported to this Meeting, that according to ye Appointment of our Mo Meeting held ye 2nd of ye 8th Mo 1721 he Spock to Arthur Middleton Concerning our Meeting House ground; and ye said Middleton answered, he would consider of it: and give him a farther answer Next time he came to town.

This Meeting Commits the affore Mentioned books to ye Care of Thos. Kimberly in such sort that he may lend them, when, where, & to whome he pleases or may think meet; yet so as to Call them in again.

This Meeting also appointed that a Weekly Meeting should be kept at the house of Thomas Kimberley, in Charlestown beginning at ye second hour afternoon, on ye fifth day of every week, from ye date hereof;

ye 5th of 12th Mo 1721/2

In this Meeting account was given by Thomas Kemberly that ye Epistle to the yearly Meeting in London was sent to our correspondents in London by our friend William Piggott.

In this Meeting it was concluded that a Letter should be sent to John Dawson by John Hulet for the procureing a title to friends meeting house grounds in Charlestowne & that the care of the writeing the said Letter be committed unto Thomas Kimberly Thos. Elliot & James Witter.

ye 5th of ye 1st Mo. 1721/2

According to ye Appointment of our Last Monthly Meeting a Letter was writt & sent by John Hulett to John Dawson.

ye 3rd of ye 4th Mo 1722

Mo Meeting Several reports being mentioned in this Meeting concerning John Pendarvis, very disagreeable to a sober Christian Conversation; the Meeting thought fitt he should be spock to concerning the truth of them, and doth therefore appoint Thos. Kimberlay & James Witter to goe to him and let him know what friends hear of him and to bring his answer to our next Mo Meeting

ye 2nd of 7th Mo 1722.

An Epistle from the yearely Meeting in Philadelphia dated the 20th of the 7th month 1721 was read and was very acceptable.

Ordered that James Witter and Thomas Kimberly draw up a few lines to Richard Hill in Philadelphia to inform him of the receipt of the said epistle.

This Meeting concludes that our Monthly Meeting be kept the first day of every Month in the evening.

3rd of 1st Mo. 1723

In this Meeting was Read a printed and written Epistle Brought in from the Early Meting in Burlington; By John Fothergile & Lawrence King; who arrived here; the 15th of ye 10 Mo. 1722 and departed hence the 20th of ye same month, by Whome Came in 20 Epistles to Friends in Generall relating to the Solemn Affirmation Dated London ye 20th of 1st Mo. 1721/2.

3 Mo. 5th

In this Meeting was read an Epistle which was sent from Our friend John Hewlett; which was very Exceptable to us.

5th Mo. 10th, 1723.

Charles Town Wee have agreed to keep our Monthly Meeting the first Fifth Day in Every Month accordingly we meet this day: and adjourned till the Nixt First Fifth in the 11th Month.

Meet by adjournment This 2nd of 11th Mo. In Our Monthly Meeting And Read a Prented Epistle from London and a Printed Epistle from Penselvania & writen One which where to our Comfort and Satisfaction Adjourned till Nixt first 5th Day 12th Mo.

Charles Town South Carolina Meet this 6th of ye 12 mo and the first Fourth day by Ajurnment from our Last Monthly Meeting.

Som Acc't gave of Sufferings by John White for his not bearing Armes which Acc't is to be brought to Our next Monthly Meeting to which we ajourne

Charls Town South Carolina the 5th 1 Mo 1723/4

At our Monthly Meeting by Ajournment from 6th 12 Mo Read & Sined a Epistle to be Sent to the Yearly Meeting at London To our Correspondents William Wilkinson and John Eackelson to Carry to sd Meeting. Ajurnd said Meeting till ye Nixt Fifth Day in the Second Month John Whitter not being here We refere his Soffring wch was ordered to be brought to this Meeting to be brought to our Next Monthly Meeting.

Charls Town South Carolina Meet this 2nd 2 Mo 1724 by Ajournment from Our Last Monthly Meeting John Whiter not being here we have refered his Soffring till Our Next Monthly Meeting to which he is desired to bring it. This Meeting Ajourns til the Next Fifth day in the 3rd.

Charls Town South Carolina this 7th 3 Mo. 1724, and the 1st fourth Day of the month By Ajournment from our Last Monthly.

John Whitter Brought Acc't of Sufferings (as was by advice) By a Warrant Granted by John Wilkins Capt. for my not Training Said Warrant Examined by Richard Revers & John Gantlett Demanded 1 pound 10 shillings Taken 6 pounds, demanded 3 pounds taken 36 pounds, Demanded the third time 3 pounds, taken 16 pounds. Read a Epistle from Our Friends of ye Morning Meeting and Meeting for Soffrings, and a Epistle from our Friend Benjamin Holmes Both to our Comfort and Satesfaction. Our meeting ajourns till the Nixt first fifth day in the 4th Month.

Charles towne ye 4th of 4th mo. 1724. our Monthly Meeting held according to appointment & adjourned to ye 1st 5th day in ye 5th mo.

2nd of 5th mo. 1724

Our Monthly Meeting was held according to Appointment & Adjourned to ye 1st 5th day in ye 6th mo.

1st of 8 mo 1724.

Our Monthly Meeting was held by Adjournment & Adjourned to ye 1st 5th day in the 9th mo.

5th of 9th mo 1724

Our Monthly Meeting was held according to appointment & adjourned to ye 1st 5th day in ye 10th mo.

3rd of 10 mo 1724

Our Monthly Meeting was held according to appointment & Adjourned to ye 1st 5th day in ye eleaventh month.

4th of 12 mo. 1724/5

Our Monthly Meeting was held by adjournment and it is agreed upon that an Epistle to the Yearely Meeting in London be drawn up & signed by the members of this Meeting & inclosed in a Letter to John Bell & the meeting adjourned to ye 1st 5th day of ye first Month.

4th of 1st mo 1724/5

Our Monthly Meeting was held & an Acc't given to this Meeting yt an Epistle to ye yearely Meeting In London was drawn up & signed & sent according to agreement at ye last Meeting & the Meeting adjourned to ye 1st 5th day of ye 2nd month.

1st of 2nd mo 1725.

Our Monthly Meeting was held and twenty one was brought in to this meeting by Thomas Elliot of friends money that was in ye hands of John Pendarvis deceased, and the Meeting adjourned to ye 1st 5th day of ye 3rd mo.

ye 3rd of 4th mo. 1725

Our Monthly Meeting was held by Adjournment and adjourned to ye first fifth day in the fifth month.

ye 1st of 5th mo, 1725.

Our Monthly Meeting was held by adjournment & adjourned to ye first fifth day in the sixth month.

ye 5th of 6th mo 1725

Our Monthly Meeting was held by Adjournment & Adjourned to ye first fifth day in ye seaventh month.

ye 2nd of 7th mo 1725

Our Monthly Meeting was Adjournment & Adjourned to ye first fifth day in ye Eighth Month.

ye 4th of 9th mo 1725

Our Monthly Meeting was held according to order and an Epistle from the Yearely Meeting in London was read and well accepted and at this Meeting John Hulet produced his Certificate which was satisfactory to the Meeting, it being from Devonshire house, London Dated ye 14th of 5th mo. 1725, the Meeting adjourned to ye 1st fifth day in ye 10th mo.

ye 2nd of 10th mo 1725

Our Monthly Meeting was held by adjournment, and adjourned to ye first fifth day of ye Eleaventh Month.

ye 3rd of 12 mo 1725.

Our Monthly Meeting was held according to order and it is agreed that an Epistle to the yearely Meeting in London be drawn up and brought By James Whitter & Thomas Kemberly to Our Nixt Monthly Meeting in order to be Sind

This Meeting ajourns to ye 17th instant.

17th of 12 mo 1725

Our Meeting held according to adjournment and an Epistle to the yearely Meeting of friends in London was brought in by Thomas Kimberly and James Witter & signed according to order the Meeting adjourned to ye first fifth day in ye first month.

ye 3rd of 1st mo 1726

Our Meeting held according to adjournment, and Adjourned to ye first fifth day of ye second month.

ye 5th of 3rd mo 1726

Our Meeting was held according to order, and our friend John Hulet desireing a certificate from our Meeting it ordered that James Witter do draw a Certificate & bring it to our Next Meeting the Meeting adjourned to ye eighth day of ye third month.

ye 8th of 3rd mo 1726

Our Meeting was held according to Adjournment & a Certificate was brought in by James Witter for our friend John Hulet and signed at said Meeting accordingly the Meeting adjourned to ye first fifth day of ye fourth Month.

2nd of 4th mo 1726

Our Meeting was held according to Adjournment, And Adjourned to ye first fifth day of the fifth month.

7th of 5th mo 1726.

Our Meeting was held according to Adjournment, and Adjourned to ye first fifth day of the sixth month.

1st of 7th mo 1726

Our Meeting was held according to order, & Adjourned to ye first fifth day of the Eighth Month.

6th of 8th mo 1726.

Our Meeting was held according to order, and adjourned to the first fifth day of the Ninth Month.

3rd of 9th mo. 1726 5th 11 mo.

Our meeting was held according to order, And adjourned to ye first fifth day of the tenth month.

In our Monthly Meeting held this day was read a Letter from John Bell our Correspondent in London which Inclosed an Epistle from the yearly Meeting held at London for the year 1726, which was also read and was very acceptable to our Meeting Adjourned to ye first 5 day in the 12th mo. According to Order.

ye 2 of 12 mo, 1726

Our Meeting was held according to order & adjourned to ye first fifth day of ye first month.

ye 2nd 1st mo 1726

In our monthly meeting held this day was read an Epistle from the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, also an Epistle from our friend John Hewlett; Dated London ye 28th 9 mo. 1726; Our Friend Joshua Fielding being hear produced three Certificates viz. one from the Monthly Meeting at Bull & Mouth London Dated ye 6th of 7 Mo. 1725 one from the Morning Meeting in London Dated ye 20th 7th mo. 1725, and one from the Quarterly Meeting.

*(To be continued)*

## MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE

Copied by JEANNIE HEYWARD REGISTER

*(Continued from October)*

Died, at his house in this city, on Sunday last, John Neufville, esq. Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for this State. He was seized on the 27th of June last, with some semblance of palsy. By importunity he consented to the physician's aid; on the 29th Doctor Ramsey was called; but he soon rejected medicine, and it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to take nourishment. Fever ensued and the case became arduous, for no preparation of bark could be administered, and his advanced age, embittered complaints and helpless state precluded the thought of tormenting him with blisters; having by an unfortunate fall broke one of his hip bones in August 1801, a distressing wound was the consequence of being able to lay upon only one side. His speech failed the last three days—all human assiduities to save a valuable life were unavailing, and he expired without a groan and scarcely a sigh—He raised and educated a large family. His love of freedom and the rights of mankind made him a zealous and active advocate in our revolutionary struggles. Being of the privy council and a member of the existing committees, the success of our cause animated and engrossed his mind. He embarked his fortune, which was very considerable, and lost it all. A grieved imprisonment, exile and sufferings he shared with his brave compatriots, and with them the issue of the contest and a restoration to his native home, gladdened in virtuous poverty.

Unsolicited and unthought of, he received from General Washington the Commission of Loans; his fellow citizens well know with what integrity he conducted himself in office, as well as in his private walk of life. On the day he was arrested by the messenger of death, he conversed a little with Brigadier General Washington on official business; and until that period, notwithstanding lameness prevented his walking, or being moved but in a chair with rollers, he attended to his duty.



He had an excellent constitution, preserved by temperance, was 45 years without taking a dose of physic, and rarely seen on a sick bed. His age was 76 years and 9 months. The late presidential election greatly agitated his mind, as he was fearful if the general voice of the people did not prevail, his country would have been involved in the calamities of civil contention; but the happy result restored the calm and wonted equipoise. He died contented. (Friday, Aug. 3, 1804)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. William W. Norton, of Rhode-Island, to Miss Mary Saltar of this city, late of Philadelphia.

Departed this life on Monday the 30th Ultimo, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. Nicholas D. Horan, after an illness of eight days, which he bore with pious resignation and christian fortitude. He was a native of Balatore in Ireland, and for some years a respectable inhabitant of this country. His engaging manners and affable disposition gained him a great number of friends and well wishers, who will long lament the loss of a truly good man. (Saturday, Aug. 4, 1804)

Died, in New York, on the 20th ult. Miss Susan Poinsett, daughter of the late Dr. Elisah Poinsett, of this city.

Died, on Sunday, the 22nd ult. in St. Stephen's Parish, Master James Sinkler, youngest son of Mr. James Sinkler, of that place. The death of this promising little boy was sudden and unexpected—two days illness terminated his existence, and bereft a tender and affectionate mother of an engaging child. (Monday, Aug. 6, 1804)

Died, on Tuesday, the 31st of July, at the house of Mr. John Moorser, on the Orangeburg road, after a short illness, Miss Nancy Darley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Darley, aged 14 years and 6 months. (Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1804)

Died, on the 2d instant, aged forty-one years, Mrs. Elizabeth Swain, the wife of captain Joseph Swain, one of the branch pilots. Her husband has to lament the loss of an affectionate partner, and two children, that of a most tender mother. (Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1804)

Married, on Tuesday, last, by the Rev. Mr. L. Froyd, Mr. G. Clark, to the amiable Miss P. Simons, both of St. Bartholomew's parish. (Saturday, Aug. 11, 1804)

On Friday, the 10th instant, died in this city, much lamented by his friends and acquaintances, after an illness of eight days, which he bore with christian fortitude and perfect patience, the Rev. Nicholas Waters, aged sixty-five years, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly thirty years. He is supposed to have enjoyed the perfect use of his rational powers to the very moment of his exit, and frequently spoke of his approaching dissolution with great composure. A little before he was deprived of the power of speech, he expressed himself in the following manner—I am not afraid to die; if it be the will of God, I desire to depart and be with Christ; the church will sustain no loss by my death, for the Lord will supply my place with a man more useful. Thanks be to God, through his Grace I have continued to live and labor faithfully to the end. Nearly his last were

“Farewell vain world, I’m going home  
My Jesus smiles, and bids me come.”

(Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1804)

Died, on Monday morning last, after a few days illness, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Abraham Wilkinson. His premature death is much regretted by his friends and acquaintance, to whom his pleasing manners had much endeared him. (Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1804)

Married, at Norfolk, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. James Whitehead, Mr. N. Smith, who was lately tried at the Borough Court of that place, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lewis L’Orient, to the widow of said L’Orient. (Thursday, Aug. 16, 1804)

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. Lesley Thompson, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. John S. Haughton, to the amiable Miss Isabella H. Johnson. (Friday, Aug. 17, 1804)

Married, on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Isaac Weatherley, bricklayer; to the amiable Miss Rachel Rambert, both of this city.

Departed this life on Thursday last, in the 23rd year of his age, after a short but painful illness of four days, during which he evinced the greatest patience and fortitude, Mr. George

H. Hershel, a native of Hanover. He has left a numerous circle of acquaintances to lament the irreparable loss. (Saturday, Aug. 18, 1804)

With great regret we have to state that one of the most atrocious and premeditated murders was perpetrated in this city yesterday afternoon on the body of Mr. James Shaw, merchant, of this city by a young man named Richard Dennis, jun, that perhaps has ever been laid before the public.

The circumstances as far as we could collect them last evening, are as follows:—Richard Dennis, sen. keeps the Carolina Coffee House in Tradd street in this city; on Thursday last Mr. Shaw was there, when Dennis made a demand on him for a small reckoning which he said he owed him; Mr. Shaw told him that he had paid it to the Bar Keeper, that he had discharged; an altercation immediately took place, some blows passed, and Dennis was worsted; this irritated Dennis' son to such a height, that he, though a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, challenged Mr. Shaw, who considering the lad beneath his notice, paid no further attention to the challenge than to give him a kick or two in the market on Friday morning. Mr. Shaw, it is said, had determined to take no further notice of the affair.—Early yesterday morning printed papers, signed Richard Dennis, jun, which stated that Mr. Shaw was a poltroon and a coward, were posted up at different corners of the street, which Mr. Shaw pulled down: between two and three o'clock Mr. Shaw dined at an acquaintances house: he left the table a little before four o'clock, and passed down Tradd street to go to his business at his counting-house; as he turned out of Tradd street into Bedon's Alley, of which the Coffee-House forms a corner, it is said he was called to through a window; as he turned his face to the window, a pistol was fired, and the ball passed directly through his body; he was only able to retreat a few steps, when he fell on a cellar door, and died in an instant. Some people who saw Mr. Shaw fall, rushed into the house, and found that it was young Dennis who had discharged the pistol; he was immediately seized and committed to gaol by Justice Bentham. Dennis the elder was in the house at the time; on examining him a pair of loaded pistols was found in his pockets. In consequence of this he was also committed.

Thus, in an instant, has a worthy and industrious man been torn

from society. We believe Mr. Shaw was about 28 or 30 years of age. He was a native of the state of Maryland, and has resided in this state about ten years. (Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1804)

[Other details of this murder found in papers following.]

Departed this life, on Sunday last, in the 21st year of his age, after a short but painful illness, Mr. John Corbyn Shaw, only son of William Shaw, esq. attorney at law, of Cambridge. He was left a numerous circle of acquaintances to lament the irreparable loss. (Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1804)

Departed this life, on the 21st ult., at Sapplo, in Georgia, in the 30th year of his age, Sylvester Arms, carpenter, a native of Hutson, state of New York, and late of this city. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere friend; he has left to mourn his early fate, a widow and two small children. (Thursday, August 23, 1804)

Died yesterday, at Mrs. Joseph Assigue's Coffee House, up the path, a gentleman named William Craighton. Mrs. A. will be thankful to any of the deceased friends or acquaintance to call on her.

Died, yesterday morning, after a short and painful illness, Dr. Joseph Chouler, in the 45th year of his age, and long a respectable inhabitant of this city. (Friday, Aug. 24, 1804)

Died, yesterday morning, Mrs. Eleanor McCormick, wife of Mr. Thomas McCormick, of this city, aged twenty-three years. This lady was an affectionate wife, a friendly neighbour, and much beloved by all her acquaintances. (Saturday, Aug. 25, 1804)

Departed this life, on the 2d instant, Mrs. Mary Dale, wife of Robert Dale, resident of Chester District, in the 19th year of her age, and left her first child of about two hours old and an affectionate husband to lament their loss, also a number of relations and friends to whom she was dear for her accomplishments, which rendered her a worthy member of society, to all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her. (Monday, Aug. 27, 1804)

Died on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, Mrs. Mary Pinckney, relict of the late Hopson Pinckney, esq. of a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation. This amiable woman discharged through life all the relative duties of wife, of parent and of friend, with strict and exemplary pro-

priety; and leaves a long train of relatives and friends to deplore the loss they sustain in her death.

Died, on Friday, the 24th instant, at her plantation in Christ Church parish, Mrs. Sarah Townshend, aged 52 years, widow of the late Stephen Townshend: Her suavity of manners endeared her to a large circle of relatives and friends, who sincerely deplore her loss.

Died, in this city, on Saturday, the 25th inst. Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 49 years, born in Kent (Eng) and has been a respectable citizen of this place 32 years. (August 28, 1804)

Died at sea, on his passage from Alexandria to this port, on the 25th instn. Mr. John Atkinson, a native of Dublin. A lingering illness of nearly six months, which no medical aid could remedy, put a period to the existence of a worthy young man, who will be long regretted by his friends.

Died, a victim to the prevailing fever, on Saturday the 26th instant, Mr. George Heartwell Speirin, eldest son of the rev. Mr. Speirin, in the seventeenth year of his age. (Eulogy omitted) Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1804)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. David Stillwell, to Miss Elizabeth Gardner.

Yesterday morning, departed this terrestrial abode, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. John Ran, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. The strict rectitude of his moral life; the honesty in all his transactions, and other virtues which expanded o'er his life, will not fail to rivet a lasting mento in the minds of his bereaved relatives and friends, of the sincere loss which they have unhappily sustained in his death. (Saturday, Sept. 1, 1804)

Died, on the 17th ult. at Augusta, Miss Eliza House, daughter of Samuel House, esq. of this city, aged 15 years and 10 months, after 46 hours illness. (Monday, Sept. 3, 1804)

Departed this mortal life on Saturday morning, the st instant, after a short and severe illness of the prevailing fever, which he bore with manly fortitude and christian resignation, Mr. William O'Neal, eldest son of Benjamin O'Neal, esq. planter, of Statesburg, South Carolina, in the 21st year of his age. In this amiable young man were united virtue without ostentation, honor without dissimulation, and modesty without affectation. In his conversation pleasing, entertaining and interesting: his behavior mild, his manner agreeable, his disposition humane, and his company

delightful. In his person were displayed all those manly qualities that characterize and adorn man; and in his figure was at once united majestic comeliness.

A few days since he arrived from Savannah, in consequence of engagements of matrimony existing between him and an amiable partner of his affections, in health, blooming health, which seemed to flatter him with prospects of spending many happy days to come. The fixed on evening for the celebration of his nuptials arrived; but Death, alas! relentless Death! issued forth his awful mandate, and on the morning of that date tore him from the bosom of his destined and affectionate bride, and his disconsolate friends.

He has left an aged and affectionate father and mother, sisters and brothers, and a large and numerous train of relations, friends and acquaintances, both in town and country, to lament and deplore the irreparable loss sustained by the death of the deceased. (Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1804)

Died, on Monday morning, in the 30th year of his age, of the prevailing fever, Mr. John Gaven, a native of Ireland, whose qualifications are so well known to his friends and acquaintances, as need not the aid of panegyric here to develope. (Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1804)

Died, on Saturday last, after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, William Cunningham, esq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry of this State; he was a native of England, but had resided in this state for upwards of 30 years. He was respected as an honest man and useful citizen. (Thursday, Sept. 6, 1804)

Died, in this city, on the 4th inst. of the prevailing fever, after a short illness which he bore with fortitude, Mr. Frederick Boykin, of Virginia, late from Norfolk.

Died, on the 31st ult, Mr. Thomas Quiggley, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, whose honesty and pleasing manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances, particularly to those whom he was concerned in business with. (Thursday, Sept. 6, 1804)

Married, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Dr. Keith, Mr. Thomas A. Vardell, to Mrs. Margaret D. Webb.

Died, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Bixby, merchant, of this city. His death was occasioned by the throwing of a bag

of cotton from the upper part of a store by which he was passing on Monday last; he was knocked down, and his leg fractured in a shocking manner; spasms succeeded, which ended in his dissolution.

Died, on the 1st inst. in St. Bartholomew's parish, Mr. James Henry Bowler, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian manly fortitude; he has left besides his aged mother, an only daughter and four sisters, and a numerous acquaintance, who all revere his memory and regret his loss. (Friday, Sept. 7, 1804)

Died, on the 7th instant, capt. Samuel Bennett, a native of Jersey, aged 28, of the prevailing fever, which he bore with christian manly fortitude. He has been three years in Charleston, during which time he conducted himself as a good and peaceful citizen, was much beloved by all that knew him, and left many of his friends to regret his loss.

Departed this life on the 8th instant, of the prevailing fever, after an illness of three days, Mr. Edward James Smith, aged 29 years, a native of Chester in England. (Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1804)

Died, on Sunday morning last, in the bloom of life, Doctor Jacob Williman, sincerely lamented by his distressed family and friends.

Died, on the 8th instant, of the prevailing fever, after a short illness, Mr. Patrick Purcell, aged twenty-four years, a native of Ireland.

Died, on Tuesday morning, John Gaven, esq. in the 30th year of his age, a native of the city of Dublin; a young man of shining abilities and accomplished manners, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Died, in this city on Monday last, in the 21st year of his age, after a short illness of a little more than three days, Mr. Charles M. Taylor, son of Mr. John M. Taylor, of Philadelphia. (Wednesday, 12, 1804)

Died, on Friday last, the 7th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Farley, a native of Ireland. She has left four small children to lament the loss of an affectionate and tender parent. (Thursday, Sept. 13, 1804)

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Keith, Dr. Joseph Glover, to Miss Elizabeth Slann Yonge.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. J. Munds, Mr. Louis Cuigno, to Miss Jane Celest Gauvin, both of this city.



Departed this earthly abode, on Tuesday last, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. Bernard Hoey, a native of Ireland. Truly it may be said he was a man of strict morals, an attentive member of the Church, sincere in his friendship, engaging and pleasing in his manners; to his disconsolate wife his loss is irreparable, as well to his friends and acquaintances, who will long regret the loss of an agreeable companion. (Friday, Sept. 14, 1804)

Died, at Pocotaligo, on the 10th instant, Mr. Henry Ellison, a native of Wiltshire, England, and late a merchant of this place, aged fifty-four years.

Died, in Savannah, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Mr. Peter Johonot Slaver, in the 34th year of his age. He was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this state about fourteen years ago—since which time he has principally resided here, and in Charleston. (Saturday, Sept. 15, 1804)

Died, at Columbia, on the morning of the 10th instant, of a violent bilious fever, Mrs. Susannah Dunlap, the wife of the Rev. David E. Dunlap, aged 30 years. Also, on the evening of the same day, the Rev. David E. Dunlap, of the same complaint, aged 36 years. They were interred in one grave on the day following, attended by a general and solemn assemblage of the citizens of Columbia and of Granby. His friends were expressly enjoined by him to be silent as eulogists; but it cannot be deemed a deviation from this injunction, when it is observed, that their illness and death should take poace in perfect conformity to their wishes, and as expressed under the immediate direction of the providence of God agreeably thereto. Relatives and friends are becomingly affected by their death. (Monday, Sept. 17, 1804)

Died, at New-York, on Sunday evening, the 2d of September, in the 60th year of his age, Commodore James Nicholson, of that city. The revolutionary services of this veteran patriot, the ardor and firmness with which he has ever exerted himself to perfect the liberties and advance the interests of his country, with the correctness and integrity of his character in private life procured him the general esteem of his fellow citizens, while living, and insure their respectful regrets for his decease. (Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1804)

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Furman Mr. James Tomlins, to Mrs. Letitia Cape, both of this city.



Died, on the 16th inst. after a few days illness, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Charles Myers, in the 27th year of his age, a native of Virginia.

Died, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Amey Reeves, wife of Capt. Enos Reeves, and daughter of Daniel Legare, jun. esq. deceased, in the 45th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with uncommon patience and resignation to the will of God, regretting only the loss she would be to a husband and a young family. (Thursday, Sept. 20, 1804)

Married, on Sunday evening the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Hollingshead, Mr. John Evans, to Miss Mary Wilson, both of this city. (Friday, Sept. 21, 1926)

Died, on the 13th instant, at Sullivan's Island, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Alexander Leith, a native of Scotland, in the 29th year of his age.

Died, on the 13th instant, after a severe illness of fifteen days, Mr. Henry Hyrne Baker, aged fourteen years (second son of Richard Bohun Baker, esq.) This young gentleman possessed an excellent disposition and a brilliancy of understanding which strongly endeared him to his affectionate parents, relations and friends, by whom his early decease is deeply lamented. (Monday, Sept. 24, 1804)

Died, on Sunday last, in the 16th year of his age, Mr. Peter Brilliant, a native of L'Orient, in France.

Died, on the 22nd instant, after seven days illness, of the strangers fever, Mr. John Fallon, aged twenty-five years and eight months, stucco plasterer, a native of Ireland, but late of the city of Washington. In him the mechanical part of our community have lost one of its brightest ornaments; it may with truth be said, if he has left his equal, he has not left his superior in the line of his profession. In the private walks of life he was amiable, as such he was beloved by all his acquaintance: he was truly honest and generous, a dutiful and kind brother. This last testimony of his character is given by a friend who knew him from his infancy.

Died, on Saturday, the 22d instant, of the prevailing fever, in the 7th year of his age, Master John Ramsey Shecut, eldest son of Dr. John L. E. W. Shecut. He was a mild sweet disposed child, and had more of maturity in his conversation than is to be found in ripper years. (Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1804)

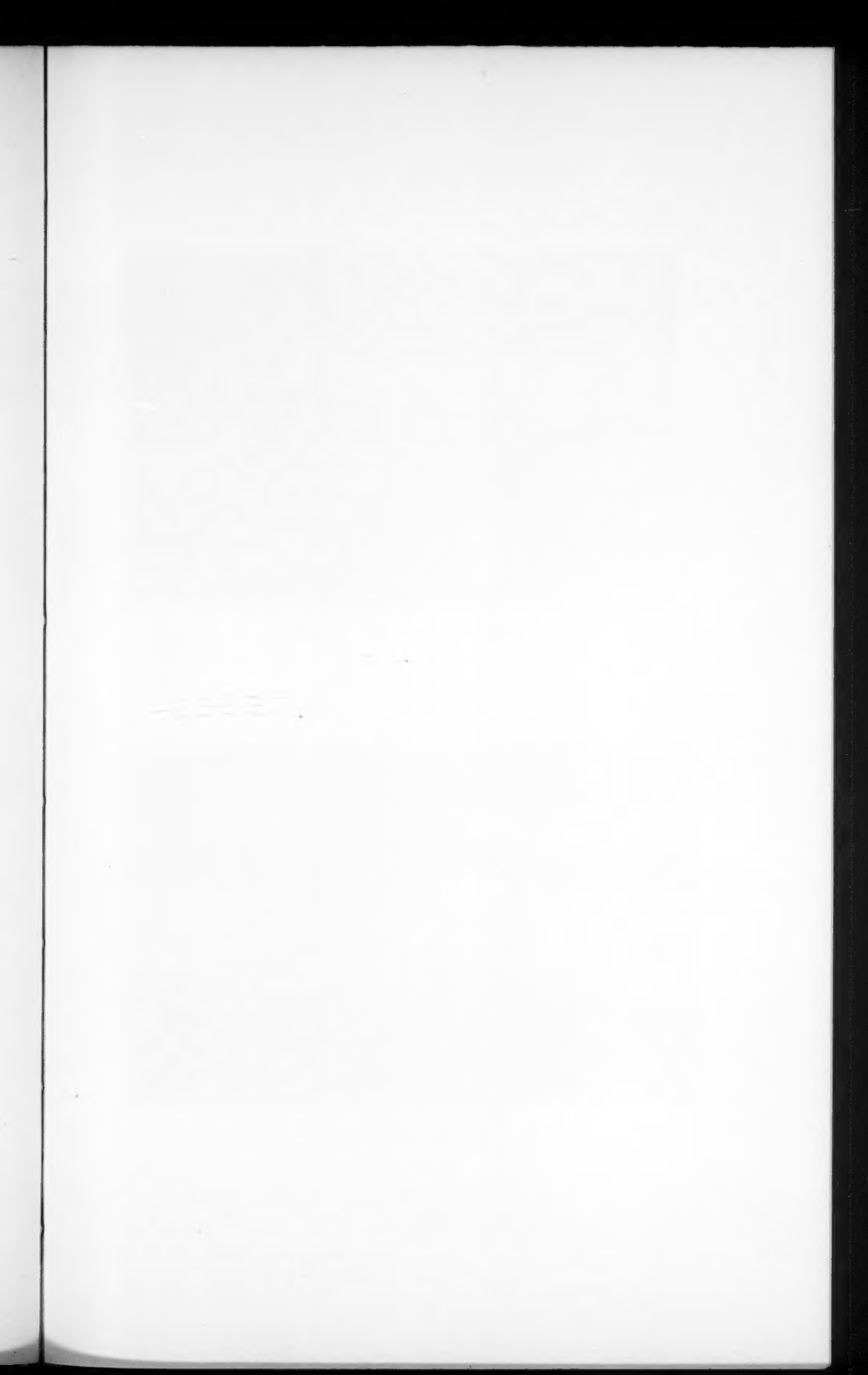
Died, at Savannah, on the 16th instant, Captain Stephen Blount, of said place, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

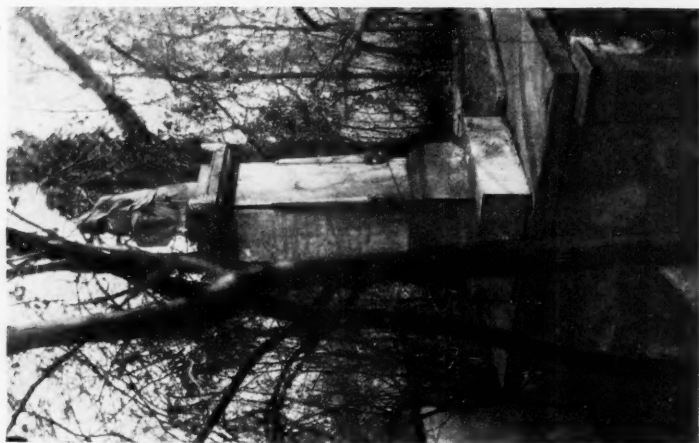
Died, in this city, on Tuesday, 11th instant, Mr. Henry Rockwell, house carpenter, aged 28 years, born in Middletown, state of Connecticut. (Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1804)

Married, in St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Barnard Taylor, of this city, to the amiable Miss Esther Boineau.

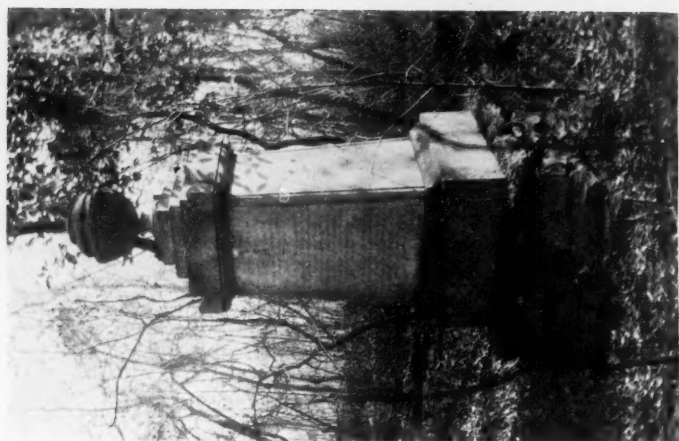
Departed this life, on the 14th inst. of the prevailing fever, Mrs. Ann Mackgivrin, aged 35 years, a native of London, and has been a resident of this city 12 years. She has left a daughter four years old to want the tender care of an affectionate mother. (Saturday, Sept. 29, 1804)

*(To be continued)*





GOV. JAMES B. RICHARDSON'S TOMB



GEN. RICHARD RICHARDSON'S TOMB

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, RICHARDSON CEMETERY

LOCATED IN OLD ST. MARK'S PARISH; FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF  
REMINI, CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C.

Copied by HENRY H. CAWLEY

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
GENERAL RICHARD  
RICHARDSON  
Who departed this life  
in September 1780  
Aged 76 years  
He died while a prisoner  
And under the parole of  
The British who permitted  
him in his illness  
to leave John's Island  
where he was confined  
to close the last moments  
of his life in the bosom  
of his numerous  
family  
Beneath this marble  
his venerated remains repose  
which is erected to his memory  
by James Burchell Richardson  
his eldest son by his second  
and last marriage

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
Mrs. DOROTHY SINKLER  
RICHARDSON  
Relict of  
Gen. Richard Richardson  
Who died 6th. July 1793  
Aged 56 years

She was pious & exemplary,  
distinguished in mind & manners  
and eminently discernible  
in the highest societies in  
which she associated  
This marble which designates  
the place where her remains  
rest is erected to  
her memory by her eldest son  
James B. Richardson  
Who early bereft of paternal care  
feels that he is indebted to her  
maternal care & attention,  
to her vigorous & perserving mind  
of firmness & determination  
surpassing description  
and to her vigilant and  
enlightened instructions  
for being all that he is  
in life.

In  
Memory of  
JAMES BURCHELL  
RICHARDSON  
Born on the  
28th. October 1770  
Died on the  
28th. April 1836  
Aged 66 years  
and 6 months.

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
CHARLES RICHARDSON  
Who was born  
on the 20th. November 1771  
and departed this life  
on the 22d. of May 1829

Aged 57 years, 6 months  
and 2 days.

I know that my Redeemer liveth  
Mark the perfect man & behold  
The upright for the end of that  
man is peace.

This Tomb is erected by his daughters,  
Juliania A. M. and Dorothy A.  
Richardson.

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
JOHN PETER RICHARDSON  
Born on the 20th. October 1772  
And departed this life  
on ye 30th. January 1811

In  
Memory  
of  
JAMES BURCHELL  
RICHARDSON  
Born 19 Nov. 1802  
Died 8 Nov. 1804  
Aged 1 yr. 11 mos. 20 ds.  
Son of Ann Cantey &  
Jas. B. Richardson  
by whom this marble  
is erected to his  
memory

In  
Memory  
of  
JOHN SINKLER  
RICHARDSON  
Born 26 April 1809  
Died 27 Sept. 1812  
Aged 5 yrs. 5 mos. 1 dy.

Son of Ann C. and Jas.  
Burchell Richardson  
by whom this marble  
is erected to his  
memory

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
JULIA ANNA  
RICHARDSON  
Wife of  
JAMES B. RICHARDSON  
and Daughter of  
Gov. JAMES BURCHELL  
RICHARDSON  
And  
Ann Cantey Sinkler  
His wife  
Born 29th November 1813  
Died 29th. June 1849  
She was a gentle kindly  
Spirit, loving and loved  
of all by whom  
she was known

In  
memory  
of  
FLORIDE ANN  
RICHARDSON  
Born 16 April 1811  
Died 28 June 1821  
Aged 10 yrs. 2 mo. 12 ds.  
This marble is erected  
To her memory by her  
Affectionate Parents  
Jas. B. and Ann. C.  
Richardson



Sacred to the memory  
of  
WILLIAM H. B. RICHARDSON  
Son of  
JAMES B. & ANN  
C. RICHARDSON  
Born  
The 19th. December 1804  
Died  
10th. July 1879

Sacred  
To the Memory  
of  
Mrs. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON  
Wife of Charles Richardson  
and Daughter of  
Thomas Eveleigh Esq.,  
Who was born on the 17th. day  
of February 1774  
And departed this life  
on the 4th. day of November  
1824  
Aged Fifty Years Eight  
Months and Eighteen days.  
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord  
Truly her hope was in the  
Mercies of God through the  
Merits of her Redeemer,  
and that she rests in Blessed-  
ness is the only consolation  
of her afflicted Daughters,  
and Beloved Husband,  
By whom this Tomb  
is erected

Sacred  
 To  
 The Memory  
 of  
 JULIANIA M. RICHARDSON  
 Wife of  
 JOHN P. RICHARDSON  
 And Daughter of  
 CHARLES AND ELIZABETH  
 RICHARDSON  
 Born on the First day of  
 November 1804.  
 And died on the Ninth of  
 August 1834  
 Her children arise up and call her blessed  
 her Husband also, and he praiseth her.  
 Many Daughters have done Virtuously  
 but thou excellest them all.

JOHN PETER  
 RICHARDSON  
 Son of  
 JOHN PETER  
 RICHARDSON  
 and His Wife  
 FLORIDE BONNEAU  
 PEYRE  
 Born Apr. 14, 1801  
 Died Jan. 26, 1864  
 Gov. of South Carolina  
 1840-1842

Sacred  
 To the Memory of  
 JAMES B. RICHARDSON  
 Son of  
 JOHN P. RICHARDSON  
 And of  
 Floride Bonneau Peyre

His wife  
Born 21st. of November  
1806  
Died 18th. July 1860

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
FLORIDE BONNEAU  
PEYRE,  
Daughter of  
RENE PEYRE AND  
ELIZABETH CANTEY  
and wife of  
JOHN P. RICHARDSON  
Born 4th. of February 1772  
Died 11th. of May 1844  
She was the Mother of  
Seven children.  
All of whom she reared  
To maturity of life,  
To occupy their several  
Places in Society  
She was the Mother,  
the Mother in law  
And the Grandmother  
Of Three of the Governors  
of South Carolina  
Her numerous descendants  
still rise up  
To call her blessed.

In  
Memory of  
HARRIET KINLOCH  
RICHARDSON  
Daughter of  
Charles & Elizabeth  
Richardson

Born on the 24th. August  
1803 & died on the 27th.  
April 1818

In  
Memory  
of  
FLORIDE PEYRE  
Daughter of  
JOHN P. AND JULIANIA  
A. M. RICHARDSON  
Born on the 19th. day  
of March 1832  
And died on the 6th  
of October 1834

In Memory  
of  
JULIUS PEYRE  
Son of  
John P. and Juliania  
A. M. Richardson  
Born 8th. Feby. 1831  
And died 26th. April 1835

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
DOROTHY ANN  
Daughter of  
W. H. B. & D. A. Richardson  
Born Sept. 14, 1840  
Died May 21, 1893  
A kind and affectionate  
Daughter, A loving Sister  
And a devoted Christian  
Erected by her Parents

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
RICHARD CHARLES  
Son of  
Capt. William H. B. &  
Dorothea A. Richardson  
Born July 4,  
1838  
Died  
May 29,  
1883

Sacred to the Memory of  
DOROTHY ANN  
Wife of  
Wm. H. B. Richardson  
Born  
Feb. 15, 1808  
Died  
Sept. 12, 1894  
Erected by her son  
A. F. Richardson

Sacred to the Memory  
of  
WILLIAM H. B.  
RICHARDSON, JUR.  
Son of  
William H. B. & Dorothy Ann  
Richardson  
Born on the 17th. day of July  
1833  
And departed this life  
on the 8th. day of November  
Aged 3 months and 22 days  
This lovely babe so sweet & dear  
Called away by early doom  
To show how young and fair a flower  
In Paradise could bloom

Sacred to the Memory  
of

ANN SINKLER CANTEY  
RICHARDSON

Daughter of William H. B.  
and Dorothy A. Richardson

Born on the  
12th. of October 1834  
And departed this life on  
the 18th. of December 1839

Aged 5 years, 2 months  
and 6 days

He shall feed his flock like a shepherd  
he shall gather the lambs with his  
arms and carry them in his bosom

Here Rest  
The Remains of  
MARY J. RICHARDSON  
Daughter of  
Mary McWillie and Thomas C.  
Richardson

Born 15th. December 1844  
Died 23rd. July 1846

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,  
But withers in the rising day.  
Thus lovely was this infants dawn,  
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

Infant twins  
of

R. C. AND E. N.  
RICHARDSON

Sacred  
Mrs. MATILDA FLUD  
Wife of

Col. Augustus Flud  
and daughter of

Hon. James B. Richardson  
Born Sept. 1806. Died 17th. Sept. 1854.

COL. AUGUSTUS FLUD  
was born on the  
7th. of September 1804  
died  
the 22nd. September 1841

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
Mrs. ELIZABETH M. ELLIOTT,  
Wife of the  
REV. CHARLES P. ELLIOTT,  
Who departed this life on  
Thursday 10th. Novr. 1836  
Her life was dedicated exclusively  
to the service of her God,  
And adorned by the graces and  
Virtues of Christianity,  
Her hopes of Salvation were  
Built entirely upon the  
Righteousness and atonement  
of Christ

Sacred to the Memory of  
Mrs. HERMIONE MOORE  
Who died in the faith of the Gospel,  
and in hope of eternal blessedness  
on the 12th. of December 1840  
in the 40th. year of her age.  
As a true and consistent Christian  
in whom the spirit of God had wrought.  
Her life was marked by  
Repentance, faith, humility,  
and resignation.  
Attention to prayer, and the other  
means of grace  
and a

Conscientious discharge of the  
relative duties of a daughter,  
wife, a Mother and a Mistress.  
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord

HENRY

ISHAM MOORE

Son of

John J. & H. Moore,

Born 31 Jany. 1838

Died 1 Jany. 1840

Aged 1 year

11 months

Too pure for earth

He's called to Heaven

ANNA

CANTEY MOORE

Daughter of

John J. & H. Moore

Born 14th. August 1832

Died 5th. Octr. 1839

Aged 7 years

1 Mo. 21 days

JULIA

TABITHA MOORE

Daughter of

Jno. J. & H. Moore

Born 21 Sept. 1836

Died 4 Decr. 1836

Aged 2 months

14 days

In

Memory of

RICHARD RICHARDSON

MOORE

Son of



John J. & H. Moore  
Who departed this life  
the 22 day of Oct.  
1833  
Aged one month  
and 27 days

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
Col. JOHN ISHAM MOORE  
Born 27th. February 1794  
Obt. 26th. December 1852  
This monument  
erected by his Sons

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
Mrs. MARGARET C. SPANN  
Relict of  
Col. J. R. Spann  
Who died on the 2d. September A. D. 1845  
in the 50th. year of her age.  
Near this spot also rest  
the remains of her daughter  
MARGARET  
Who died in early childhood  
and an infant son

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
JAMES R. SPANN  
who died on the 19th. October A. D. 1849  
Aged 22 years and 6 months

In Memory of  
JOHN WILDER  
Son of  
I. & M. Wilder

In Memory of  
ELIZTH. WILDER  
Daughter of  
I. & M. Wilder

Heare lies the  
body of DOROTHY  
KEARLEY who de-  
parted this life  
May 23, 1762  
Aged about 66.

## BOOK REVIEW

By JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

*The Tillman Movement in South Carolina.* By FRANCIS BUTLER SIMKINS. Assistant Professor of History in Emory University. Duke University Press: Durham, N. C. 1926.

The author of this well written and interesting volume is certainly not by birth a partisan of Benjamin Ryan Tillman, for he is of a distinguished Edgefield family on his father's side, and is descended from the VanderHorst family of South Carolina and the Morris family of New York on that of his mother. Nevertheless, he is not to be accused of partiality to aristocratic rule in this State.

The book is that of a young man treating of times almost contemporary with his own, of which personally he has had no experience, and for the facts of which he must have depended largely upon what he has heard from others. His work bears evidence of considerable research, but does not possess the accuracy of statement which will be expected of him in future volumes, which, we trust, he will make it his task to write.

We sadly need an author to take up the History of South Carolina from 1783 where General McCrady ceased work, and we commend the subject to Mr. Simkins, hard work as it must prove to be.

The thesis of the book is stated in the Preface to be "the passing of the control of the State from the hands of Wade Hampton and the men who surrounded him into the hands of Ben. Tillman and his farmer friends."

The author, we think, has given to Tillman too much credit for this change, and has made the change too much of a "class" matter, or a contest between the rich, and the poor. It is true that he mentions and discusses, but he does not estimate highly enough the influence of the "Farmers Alliance," a secret society of farmers extending from Texas to Georgia, which in the same year as that of the Tillman campaign swept both Tennessee and Georgia, putting into power Governor Buchanan of the former State

and governor Northen of the latter. This defect, we think, pervades the book.

We think his statement as to the rule of the planter class in South Carolina up to 1865 is fair, and also his statement of the impoverishment of that class as a result of the Confederate War, and, we would add, the eight years of "Reconstruction" which followed it.

We think also he is right in saying that the office holders who held office from the overthrow in 1876 of the combined Negro, "Carpet Bag" and "Scallawag" Government up to the time of Tillman's successful campaigns of 1890 and 1892 were generally of the same class as those in power up to 1868, but that they were without the independent means of their predecessors, and therefore less qualified to rule. Indeed this was the truest assertion made by Tillman during his campaign, and it was the chief weakness of most of the opposition to his bold attack.

We observe that the author from time to time mentions the figures of the census of 1870 in making his deductions. This census is entitled to no respect so far as it refers to South Carolina, as was proved when the census of 1880 was taken. That census showed when compared with the census of 1870 an increase in the black population of over 45%, and in the white population of over 35%. As there had been no immigration to speak of into the State, it was manifest that either the census of 1880 or that of 1870 was wrong. Mr. Francis A. Walker, perhaps the most competent Superintendent the United States has ever had, showed conclusively the enormous omissions in the census of 1870. It is worse than useless in its statements of fact.

Again the author is wrong when, in note # 5.p.4., he states that the qualification for membership in the House of Representatives under the Constitution of 1790, which was in force till 1865, was 500 pounds Sterling. That was indeed the qualification when the member to be chosen was not a resident of the election district. When the candidate was a resident of such district the qualification was only 150 pounds Sterling.

The description of the "Hampton Campaign" of 1876 is also, we think, fairly accurate. However, the author does not allude in any way to the Mississippi campaign of 1875. That successful Revolution was to a great extent the work of Senator, Governor and

Chief Justice George of Mississippi, and its methods were well known in South Carolina long before the campaign of 1876 was begun. Besides, South Carolinians who had become citizens of Mississippi, made speeches in our campaign, and letters from prominent citizens of that State told the story of what was done there. The writer of this review, who was in 1874 elected as member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, was "interrogated" by a prominent Republican on the floor of the House in 1876 as to whether he was not in favor of "the Mississippi Plan" in the coming election.

Mississippi, however, is not South Carolina. A plan that succeeded in a State where a considerable majority of the counties had an excess of white voters, and the Negroes were crowded into the counties bordering on the Mississippi River, might not suit a State where more than two thirds of the Counties had a black majority.

Again Governor Ames of that State, the son in law of B. F. Butler, never obtained the ear of the Northern Press or people, as Governor Chamberlain had done in our State, and had never attempted the reforms which the latter had endeavored to secure during his term of office. Accordingly no attempt was made by the Grant administration to interfere with the campaign of force which was successful in Mississippi.

In our State there was a division as to the policy of a strict party Democratic nomination rather than a fusion with Chamberlain.

It needed a man like Hampton to secure unanimity among the whites and to secure the respect of many Republicans within and out-side of the State. He was essentially the hero of South Carolina. He reached the highest rank bestowed upon soldiers of our State, and as high rank as any soldier not a graduate of West Point attained in the Confederate Army. He had been thrice wounded. After the war his advice to his old soldiers to remain in South Carolina and not to emigrate had a powerful influence upon all. His advice to the Convention of 1865, under the Andrew Johnson plan, was not to refuse citizenship to all Negroes, but to adopt a qualified educational suffrage like that prevailing in Massachusetts. It is well known that without his consent he was voted for as Governor under that constitution,

as against the formal nomination of Governor Orr, and at one time it was thought would be elected.

When the Reconstruction Acts were passed, it was he who attempted at a well known meeting in Columbia to induce the negroes to combine with their former masters in securing good government in South Carolina. His losses in the Confederate War had been enormous. His character was above reproach. When such a man solemnly declared that, if he was elected Governor, he would do justice to the rights of the colored citizens, it was believed by all who knew him, and by many of the colored people whose votes were necessary for the redemption of the State.

The author is of opinion that Hampton "by means of his many speeches did little more than induce a few Credulous Negroes to vote for him." This surely is a mistake. In many of the counties where the Negroes were in a large majority, and where they had no fear whatsoever of violence, a large number of Negroes voted for Hampton thus breaking up the colored majority of 30,000 which it was necessary to overcome in order to secure Hampton's election. He spoke in every County in the State and was of opinion that 17,000 Negroes had voted for him. There was intimidation by the whites in some not all counties and frauds in others, but as the Republicans had a majority of the managers of election at every polling place, why should Charleston County, for instance, show a Republican majority of about six thousand in place of the ten thousand majority expected by Chamberlain?, or Georgetown fourteen hundred majority in place of four thousand? It was Hampton's character and declarations which obtained the support of practically all the white men in the State, and enabled white men to bring over to their side by every inducement known to canvassers many negro voters.

The author gives too much prominence to the influence and work of General Gary in that campaign. He was an outspoken adherent of the Mississippi plan, and was of course a gallant soldier indeed, but his personal popularity was limited. The author thinks that but for Gary's death he would have led the "White masses against Oligarchy." "Led them" he may have, but never to success. He did not approach Tillman in his strength or his power of vigorous statement, nor in his influence over the passions of an audience disposed to favor him. He did not possess his

industry nor his powers of ridicule or abuse. He was a lawyer, and never could have unbridled his tongue in abuse of men with whom he had often acted, and many of whom were his intimate friends.

The sketch of Tillman and his family given by the author is also entitled to approval. Tillman in no sense belonged to "The Wool Hat Crowd." As the author shows, the men of his family were violent and rough, but they were strong, vigorous and intelligent. Certainly many of Tillman's pet opinions were derived from his brother George.

What then was Tillman's part in the "Tillman Movement?" He was a farmer, and he was a dissatisfied farmer. He was a vigorous and incisive speaker. His character was untainted, and he had gathered together all the dissatisfied elements in the State during his prior unsuccessful campaigns. In almost every county, town and city there were men who belonged to the local minority in politics, unsuccessful candidates for county officers, attorneys with little practice, cliques and rings which naturally arise in a democracy. These minorities were for the most part anxious to get into place. Besides it was not to be expected that the "Old Regime" should always have been wise and judicious and there was some proper objection to their measures. All of these voters were natural followers of Tillman and considered him willing to make and capable of making a contest, but they were not a majority in 1890, and may never have become one.

As was said above, the "Farmers Alliance," many of whom were anything but men of desperate character or of small means, joined the forces of their secret organization with those of Tillman and his followers with the hope of bettering their position as farmers. Tillman by his vituperation and violence seemed to be invincible before the audiences which assembled during the campaign, and many thought that he was the only driving force which made up the strength of his meetings. The writer can testify that at the opposition meeting in Columbia on July 14<sup>th</sup> it was unknown to the committee on resolutions, which represented nearly every County in the State, what was the reason why men who had always been prominent in their several Counties had lost temporarily their political influence. Until the meeting of the County Convention in Hampton County in June—1876, when it became

evident that counties, which had hitherto opposed Tillman's policies, were now almost unanimously for him, it is probable that Tillman himself did not know the strength of his movement.

Had Tillman, instead of his violence and abuse, made vigorous and aggressive attacks upon the State Government as it then existed, maintaining that it was time that the farmers should make their influence felt, Bratton and Earle, his opponents in the contest for the Governorship, would have found that their chances were hopeless, and Tillman would have had a practical "walk over," as Northen and Buchanan had in Georgia and Tennessee. The opposition to Tillman being ignorant of the support of the Farmers Alliance could not believe that one who expended such efforts in the abuse of the Democratic Party of the State, and of nearly all former State Governments, could obtain a majority of the voters, and they accordingly insisted on their candidates keeping up the contest. Tillman was in no sense to be intimidated. He had a purpose to accomplish and no threats of violence could turn him aside. He studied his audiences, friends as well as opponents, and never went to the point of provoking a riot. That he could, however, convince an audience of self respecting men to follow him against their views and prejudices was never proved in all his many years of public life extending over more than thirty years.

It constrains us to say that the author's statements concerning Hampton and his course during the Tillman movement are very far from what we think are the facts, and from the treatment which a man like Hampton deserves. The author seems to be of the opinion that Hampton and Tillman were two politicians contending for office. This is unfair to Hampton. He was warned during the campaign that his office was at stake, and, to the knowledge of the writer of this article, his reply was that if the people of South Carolina thought fit to turn him out, they could do so. Not only did he say this, but he acted upon his views, for, as everyone knows, he made no personal canvass for the place as Senator, and did not even come into the State when the Legislature was busy in replacing him by Irby.

When Judge Haskell determined, as a matter of principle, and not for the reasons which the author assigns to him, to oppose the election of Tillman in spite of his nomination by the Democratic Convention, Hampton, while he did not approve of the Haskell



campaign, refused to denounce him though he knew what would be the effect of this course upon the coming election for the Senatorship. The author possibly did not know these facts.

The conduct of the crowd at the Aiken meeting where Hampton was insulted, and could not obtain a hearing, need surprise no one who recalls that the Duke of Wellington was hooted, in London in 1832 on the anniversary of Waterloo.

With regard to the Legislation adopted under the advice or control of Tillman as governor, the advocacy of Clemson College and Winthrop College will always be his best claim to being remembered hereafter.

The author is correct in saying that Tillman was not the first advocate of the primary election system in South Carolina and that at times, when it was his interest to do so, he opposed it. As far back as 1874 the system had been in force for local offices in Georgia, but of course the general trend towards democracy and the evils of the Convention System were potent factors in securing the adoption of the primary system in South Carolina. The author is right in saying that the effect was to put power into the hands of the upper Counties. Incidentally it made the vote of the operatives in the Cotton Mills, called by Tillman, it is said, the "damn factory class," the determining element in ordinary primary elections. There has been the strength of Governor and Senator Blease. It is not to be doubted that regarding the white population alone South Carolina is now as complete a Democracy as has almost ever been seen. Tillman aided this change.

The Dispensary Law, entirely the work of Tillman, was a bungle from its very start and sad is the story of the corruption and disgrace brought upon our State through its enactment and operation. Tillman's violence and refusal to regard any opposition to his will were responsible for most of the trouble which ensued. Even the word "spy" as connected with his constabulary, was first used by him. It is not often that the military power of an American State revolts, or the Governor takes refuge in the penitentiary to avoid danger in his own Capital.

The "Phosphate Legislation" and its enforcement was another bungle. The displacement of such Judges as Associate Justice McGowan and Judges Hudson, Wallace, Fraser and Izlar by their successors can scarcely be set down as one of the triumphs of Till-

manism, and the crippling of the University of South Carolina for a time was a loss hard to repair.

Tillman unlike Hampton was a thorough politician, so far as his own State is concerned. He could, as expressed in one of the author's notes "raise hell" when he wished to make himself heard. He could make terms with the Farmers Alliance when it served his purpose, a refusal to do which caused the defeat of his brother George for Congress. Later in his course he could make bids for the support even of the followers of Judge Haskell, when his own party had begun to turn against him. He was in no sense, however, "all bad," or a mere demagogue intent on office. Although he never left office from 1890 until his death in 1918, yet he genuinely desired the good of the State, as he saw it.

The writer of the present article met him only twice, first, when Tillman as Governor and the writer as Chairman of the Relief Committee in the great storm of 1893, which played havoc with the sea islands on the coast of the State, acted together in behalf of the sufferers, mostly Negroes; and second, when the writer with J. C. Hemphile and others was a member of the Committee which negotiated a compromise with Tillman, Governor Evans, Speaker Jones and Senator Ebird with regard to a division of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1895. The author seems to think that Tillman was not sincere in his negotiations. Neither he nor his associates gave any signs of intended deception, and it is pleasanter to believe that Tillman broke his agreement because he found it unpopular and probably unsuccessful. What he certainly accomplished by his "movement" is the pulling down of the high standard which Hampton, Calhoun, Hayne and others had fixed for the conduct of candidates for office and the putting in its place of the doctrine that the procuring of office is to be made successful by any means necessary to obtain it.

Tillman's work in the Convention of 1895 was, on the whole, good. It was impossible to maintain civilization if force or fraud was to be the sole means of securing honest Government. A restriction of the suffrage was absolutely necessary, and the qualifications of all voters in South Carolina today, regardless of race, is as liberal as that of Massachusetts or New York.

The author makes a strange mistake when he says that there is any "subterfuge" in the qualification of voters. The words which

the author seems to think form a part of the provisions of the Constitution of 1895 that is, that proofs of qualification are to be made "to the satisfaction of the Registration Officer" form no part of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the provision permitting voters to be registered until January 1st, 1898 under what is known as an "understanding clause," and providing that voters so registered should be listed and become life voters was never carried into effect and no lists of such voters were ever kept, that provision of the Constitution was a dead letter from the very first.

The author is correct in saying that the Negroes have not even attempted to vote since the adoption of the Constitution. Although in the City of Charleston thousands of them have registered, they do not vote. It is said that in elections for the formation of counties, or the transfer of territory from one county to another, and in certain other non-political elections, the terms of the Constitution with regard to suffrage are enforced upon both races. In political elections the primary has taken the place of the legal election, and such an election is in effect a "walk over."

It is a pleasure to announce that the American Medical Association has received from the National Board of Health a grant of \$10,000 for the purpose of conducting a series of investigations into the causes and effects of the influenza epidemic. This grant is the first of a series of similar grants which the National Board of Health has made available to the American Medical Association for the purpose of conducting research into the causes and effects of the influenza epidemic. The American Medical Association is very grateful to the National Board of Health for this generous grant and is confident that the results of the investigations will be of great value to the medical profession and to the public.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is the largest and most influential organization of the medical profession in the United States. The American Medical Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical professionals. The American Medical Association is committed to the highest standards of medical practice and to the advancement of the medical profession. It is the American Medical Association's policy to support research into the causes and effects of the influenza epidemic, and to disseminate the results of such research to the medical profession and to the public.

The American Medical Association is a member of the National Board of Health, which is a federal agency responsible for the promotion of the health of the American people. The National Board of Health is composed of representatives of the medical profession, the public, and the federal government. The National Board of Health is committed to the highest standards of health care and to the advancement of the health of the American people. It is the National Board of Health's policy to support research into the causes and effects of the influenza epidemic, and to disseminate the results of such research to the medical profession and to the public.

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